

JANUARY 17, 1880.

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 529.—Vol. XXI.

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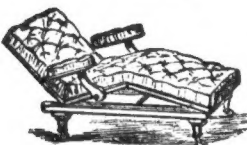
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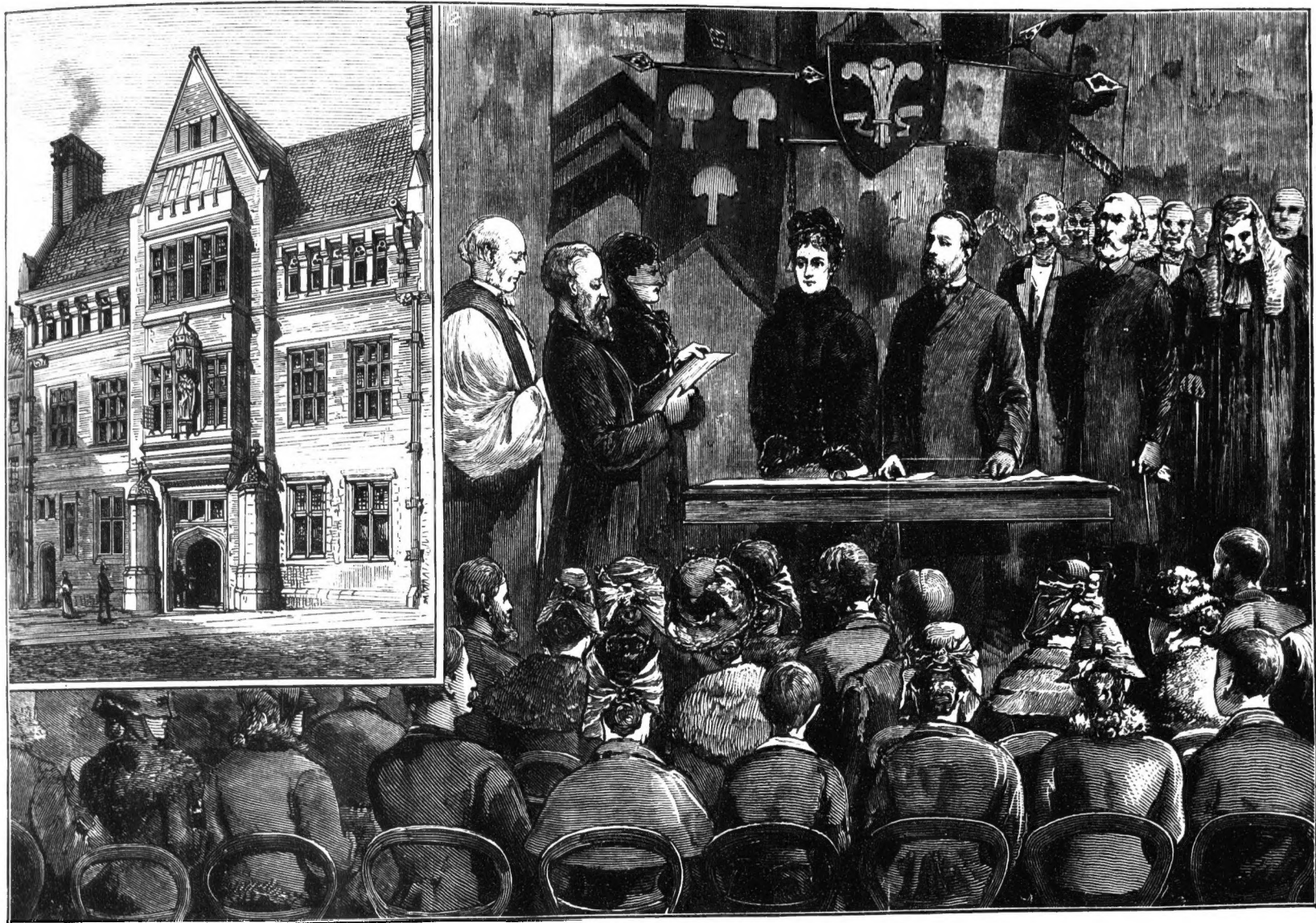
THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

NO. 529.—VOL. XXI.
Regd at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880

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Topics of the Week

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S SPEECH.—Sir William Harcourt was not quite so lively as usual in his speech on Tuesday, and he can hardly flatter himself that the "epigrams" on which he is so much complimented produced a strong impression on public opinion. The chief defect of his indictment was its extravagance. That the Government has committed mistakes, and mistakes of great importance, is conceded by most impartial observers; but Sir William Harcourt was not content with this admission. Like the majority of his political friends, he refuses to allow that the Ministry has taken a single wise step in the course of its administration. In our foreign policy everything, he insists, has been mismanaged, and the country has been made an object of contempt and ridicule. It is by talk of this kind that the leaders of the Opposition alienate many sincere Liberals, since it violently conflicts with notorious facts. When the present Cabinet came into office, it is scarcely too much to say that England had ceased to exercise influence in the affairs of Europe. Whether rightly or wrongly, the world had decided that we were merely a nation of traders, and that the most momentous interests might be disposed of without our wishes being in the least degree regarded. Who can say that this is the estimation in which Great Britain is now held? European Governments have learned that in all schemes which affect the destinies of nations this country must be taken into account, and that it is thoroughly resolved to maintain the vast power which it holds in trust for the good of mankind. Sir William Harcourt said not a word on this aspect of his subject, yet it is surely one that deserves his consideration; it is at any rate one that has some effect on men who stand outside of party organisations, and whose sole desire is to see the national welfare maintained. It would never be suspected from the tone of his remarks that there is anything in the present condition of Europe to give occasion to alarm or anxiety. Continental Liberals, however, recognise that the elements of disturbance have rarely been more numerous or more dangerous than at the present moment; and it is this that has made them look with hope and interest to the signs of renewed vigour lately displayed by England. What surprises them is that the party with which they have hitherto had most sympathy not only holds aloof from the movement, but invariably denounces it with scorn and anger. Sir William Harcourt expressed absolute confidence that the majority of the English people are of his way of thinking, but this remains to be seen. Victory is not always on the side of the army which boasts most loudly before the battle its approaching triumph.

ALLEGED CRUELITIES IN AFGHANISTAN.—That the war with the Afghans is justifiable, and that it has been waged without undue severity, are totally distinct propositions, and ought not to be confused together. For example, a man might maintain that we had no right to go to war with Shere Ali because he refused to receive our Envoy, and yet might admit that, considering the character of the enemy and the peculiar incidents of the contest, the war had been carried on with no more barbarity than is inherent in all wars. In actual fact, however, it is chiefly those who condemned the war at its outset who also accuse our troops of cruelty. Now it is important that these charges should if possible be disproved, both for the credit of our soldiers among our own countrymen, and also for the sake of our character abroad. Such allegations are in these days speedily made known all over the civilised world; and the Russians, who, next to ourselves, have more to do with semi-civilised tribes than any other nation, are naturally rather gratified to hear that England, which has listened so eagerly to tales of Russian cruelties in Turkestan, is herself guilty of similar atrocities. The charges in question appear to be comprised under two heads. First, it is said that Sir F. Roberts has, since the attack on the British Embassy, executed men upon the plea that they were rebels against their lawful Sovereign, Yakoub Khan, but really for the crime of fighting against the British. It would appear, however, that all those who were thus put to death, who amount, it is unofficially declared, to nearly a hundred, were guilty of something more than this so-called rebellion: they were implicated in the murder of our Envoy, or in transactions accessory thereto. Secondly, our troops are accused of barbarously burning villages, and leaving women and children to starve. This charge can only be properly met by a detailed statement of the facts in each case. There can be no doubt, however, that in nearly all, if not in all, these instances, our men had been treacherously attacked by the inhabitants of these villages. The Germans, it may be remembered, during the invasion of France were compelled to repress this irregular warfare with much severity, and it was well for the French that they did so, or the horrors of the war would have been enormously aggravated. But the French "free-shooters" were, at all events, actuated by patriotic motives, whereas many of these Afghan raids are prompted by mere hope of plunder, and are often committed by men who have promised fealty to us, and are in receipt of our pay. In this connection, we are glad to observe that the exclusion of newspaper correspondents is no longer to be

insisted on, for, had these independent witnesses been on the spot, the world would have had more full and trustworthy evidence concerning these alleged barbarities.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.—M. de Freycinet's Government has begun its career with some very decisive measures. The clean sweep made at the War Office by General Farre, and the changes effected among the Prefects indicate that it does not intend to act as a Government of merely nominal Republican sympathies. Englishmen are apt to judge rather harshly vigorous steps of this nature, and it may be granted that on this side of the Channel they would be decidedly out of place. It would be intolerable if Liberals and Conservatives, on attaining power, were to organise the public offices in a manner suitable to party interests; but the internal circumstances of England are very different from those of France. Men of all parties in this country—speaking broadly—are loyal to the existing Constitution; but in France the overthrow of the existing Constitution is the object aimed at by all who are not Republicans. And party antagonisms are far more vehement than anything England has known since the thorough establishment of the Hanoverian dynasty. An ordinary Legitimist or an ordinary Bonapartist looks upon a Republican as a man who sums up in his own person all the crime of the Revolution; and within the last few years we have seen how reckless the enemies of the Republic can be in the choice of means for its destruction. It is, therefore, natural and right that the Government should take care that it is served by loyal officials, and excellent results may be expected from the energy with which it has revealed its determination. Unfortunately, however, it is no more likely than its predecessor to escape from serious difficulty. The diminished vote by which M. Gambetta was raised to the Presidency of the Chamber implies that the Extreme Left has not yet been conciliated; and there is reason to fear that it will not be conciliated until he has taken his proper place at the head of the Cabinet. M. Gambetta is doubtless saved much anxiety and trouble by retaining his present position, but whether the Republic profits by the manner in which he exercises his influence is another question. Certainly a fresh Ministerial crisis would not tend to raise Republican institutions in popular esteem. It is generally said that he fears to endanger his chances of succeeding President Grévy, but his chances could hardly be damaged by an exhibition of courage and resource.

THE CLAIMANT AGAIN.—We are not here going to enlarge on the questions which will shortly be brought before the Court of Error, and which involve those "nice" technical points which are so delightful to the hearts of lawyers. It is very natural that the Claimant himself should make another struggle for freedom, and it is also very natural that those who believe him to be innocent should be glad of the chance (although merely on technical grounds) of getting half his punishment remitted. The most remarkable thing, to our thinking, about the Claimant is that, in spite of the crimes of which he has been convicted, he remains a popular personage. Even those persons who might deem it a venial crime to personate a dead man in order to win a fine estate, must have felt a shock when their hero proceeded deliberately to blacken the character of an innocent woman. Yet few regard him with such feelings of repulsion as is generally accorded to culprits convicted of this latter offence. His continued popularity can scarcely be due to his corpulence, though that probably has some effect. The truth, we suspect, is that thousands of well-meaning but not very keen-witted folks are unable to grasp the leading issues of a protracted legal inquiry, and so remain to this day in a state of doubt as to whether the Claimant may not after all be Sir Roger. If the Court of Error gives him his liberty, we shall better be able to estimate the extent of his popularity. Will he receive what is called an "ovation," and will he, like Mr. Gladstone, be offered the choice of several seats in Parliament? We hope, if he enters the House, that he will not join the ranks of the Obstructionists.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.—Most people were rather surprised by the decision of the Queen's Bench with respect to the powers of the Railway Commissioners. It had been generally supposed that these powers were almost unlimited, and it is certain that they have hitherto been exercised with great advantage to the community. We now learn, however, that the Commissioners have no right to order a Company to provide suitable accommodation at its stations. The buildings may be utterly inadequate—no matter; unless the directors, impelled by motives of humanity or prudence, choose to improve them, the public will in vain set forth its wrongs. This is surely a state of things that should not be allowed to continue. We say nothing of the particular case which was the occasion of the decision. The inhabitants of Hastings may be unreasonable in their demands, or there may have been special circumstances which made it difficult for the South-Eastern Railway Company to carry out all the orders of the Commissioners. But this would not affect the general principle that the community should not, in a matter of so much importance, be entirely at the mercy of boards of directors. Where there is competition the interests of travellers are sure, sooner or later, to be attended to; but in the absence of rivalry, directors take, as a rule, only one consideration

into account—shareholders' dividends. Hence the inconvenient and ugly structures which are to be found in every part of the country dignified with the name of railway stations. The public ask nothing extravagant in demanding that there shall be some authority competent to insist on elementary conditions being complied with, whatever may be said of such comparative luxuries as warm and well-ventilated waiting-rooms, and refreshment-bars which provide something better than tepid tea and antediluvian buns. The companies possess one of the most valuable monopolies now in existence, and it is only fair that they should make some return for the privilege.

AT THE OLD BAILEY.—Nearly every one who has appeared either as juror or witness at the criminal courts which are situated in this thoroughfare has some memory of wasted time or physical hardship in connexion with the "Bailey." The Recorder has just made an interesting address on this subject to the Grand Jury. One obvious reason for much of the inconvenience which is endured is that the criminal courts, and the official staff thereto appertaining, have not been enlarged in proportion to the growth of London, which in fifty years has tripled its population. It is but cold comfort, knowing how slow in such matters is the official pace, to learn that the Corporation are negotiating for a site, and that before many years probably proper accommodation will be provided. But it is satisfactory to find that meanwhile something has really been done to obviate those delays which vex the souls of jurymen and witnesses. First, a certain day is fixed for any case which is sure to occupy a day or more. Secondly, the magistrates are instructed to commit the prisoners for trial on several successive days, so that the witnesses need not all be in waiting to go before the Grand Jury on the Monday morning. Thirdly, misdemeanours, which usually occupy a long time, are not taken till the felonies are disposed of. These simple, inexpensive changes, though they will not convert the jury-box or the witness-box into a bower of roses, will doubtless save much time and worry to a very heavily-burdened and meritorious portion of Her Majesty's lieges.

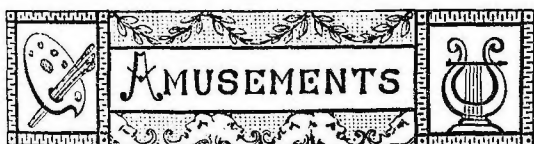
LIBEL.—The law against libel has been very strictly administered lately in some well known cases, and the fact is not likely to have displeased many people besides the libellers. There is a strong and most unwholesome tendency among large classes to interest themselves in the details of private scandal, and it is right that everything the law can do should be done to discourage this abominable taste. At the same time the case against Mr. Ledger, which fortunately did not result in a conviction, shows that the question of libel can be too easily raised in a Criminal Court. This trial had not proceeded far when the public arrived at the conclusion that the article in the *Era* which gave offence to Mr. Hodson Stanley was justified by the facts, and that his publication was likely to be of advantage to the theatrical profession and to the community generally. There was, in short, hardly a shadow of ground for the charge of libel. Yet Mr. Ledger has been put to very serious inconvenience to gratify the whims of the person who complained of injury. True, the position of his journal has been rather improved than otherwise; but no man likes, on whatever pretext, to be dragged before a Criminal Court; and, after all, he could have no sort of assurance beforehand that the jury would look at the matter in a sensible light. Surely the authorities should exercise discrimination before allowing so frivolous a case as this to be sent for trial. It is of great importance that, while libel is sternly suppressed, frank criticism should be encouraged, for there is no more powerful instrument for the rebuke of evil doers and the reform of abuses. What public writer will venture to speak out boldly the whole truth about anything if he runs the risk of being charged with a grave offence? The mere use of strong language ought not to be considered sufficient ground for criminal proceedings; attention should be paid to the circumstances under which the strong language is applied, and to the results with which its application is likely to be attended. If this rule had been acted on, Mr. Hodson Stanley would not have obtained an opportunity of troubling the public with his imaginary wrongs.

AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGERS.—In the days when Australia was chiefly known as a penal settlement, the bush-rangers were invariably runaway convicts, who were afraid to come back for fear of being mercilessly flogged or hanged, and who, in a country which has few wild animals and scarcely any edible fruits, helped themselves either by force or by persuasion from the stores of outlying settlers. Some of these settlers, having themselves been prisoners of the Crown, had a fellow-feeling with the outlaws, and in any case it was safer to lose an occasional sheep or bag of flour than to run the risk of outrage and murder. The bush-rangers who were such pests during the early days of the gold-discoveries had far less excuse. They took to "the road" merely for the purpose of relieving miners and others of their nuggets and gold-dust. And although, taken altogether, the risk of robbery by violence is probably less in Australia than in England at the present time, the tradition of bushranging has by no means died out. Some years have elapsed since the exploits of Morgan and Gardiner, who used to "stick up" the mail coaches, but quite lately there have been several daring robberies, or attempts at robbery. Last year, a little town named Jerilderie, on the frontier

between New South Wales and Victoria, was in the possession of a band of desperadoes for many hours; and now we read of a determined attack on a bank in Gippsland, and of a fierce fight between bushrangers and police at a station on the Murrumbidgee River. Two disquieting facts may be noted in connection with these incidents. First, the old convict element, which has now nearly died out, has no complicity in these outrages, which were committed by men who were either colonial-born or came as respectable citizens to Australia. Secondly, in each case the bushrangers were abetted by a "selector," that is, a settler under one of the various Acts which have been passed of late years for the purpose of encouraging workmen and labourers to become yeomen. Free Land has long been the Radical watchword in Victoria, but too often these "cockatoo-farmers," instead of diligently cultivating their land, eke out a precarious livelihood by sly-grog-selling and sheep-stealing.

A SUBSTANTIAL SPIRIT.—The doctrines of Spiritualism may or may not be true. We cannot say for certain that there are no such beings as witches, or that ghosts never appear. The probabilities are against such phenomena. As the belief in witchcraft decayed, witches themselves became fewer in number; and there is generally an unsatisfactory flaw in all ghost stories if carefully sifted. The chief reason perhaps why, in this country at all events, the majority of sensible people are indifferent to the pretensions of Spiritualism, is that the conditions under which the alleged phenomena take place are unfavourable to scientific investigation; indeed, some upholders of the creed go so far as to assert that the mere presence of a single unbeliever will render the best-organised *séance* barren of results. But surely honest Spiritualists would on such occasions rather have no wonders at all than sham wonders. There were some sceptics present the other night at a *séance* in Great Russell Street. They suddenly gripped the spirit. Alas! poor unsuspecting ghost; she proved to be of flesh and blood, in short, the medium herself, divested of her outer garments. In this country there is, theoretically, the same law for the rich and for the poor. How is it then that we prosecute miserable old women who tell fortunes for sixpences in shabby garrets, and let these well-dressed impostors alone, although they equally obtain money under false pretences?

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, forming the TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to VOL. XX.—A NEW SERIAL STORY, entitled "LORD BRACKENBURY," by MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "Barbara's History," "Debenham's Vow," &c., will be commenced in "THE GRAPHIC" ON FEBRUARY 14 NEXT, and continued weekly until completed. The Illustrations will be from the Pencil of LUKE FILDES, A.R.A.



THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, SINGING THE SAILOR. "The greatest success ever known."—Vide Public Press. EVERY EVENING, at a quarter to eight. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Box Office under the Portico of the Theatre. Open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. No booking fees.

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THE WINDSOR AND ETON ALBERT INSTITUTE

SUCH is the name of the Memorial Building which the Prince of Wales opened on Saturday last, and which will henceforth be the local habitation of a Society founded as long ago as 1835, and which has been hitherto known as the Windsor and Eton Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institute. The new premises are situated in Sheet Street, Windsor, and have been erected in the Tudor style, the niche in the centre of the projecting oriel in the *façade* being intended for the reception of a statue of the late Prince Consort, the work of an Italian sculptor, and the gift of Mrs. Richardson Gardner. The building contains a library, a museum, a gymnasium, reading rooms—one being specially devoted to ladies—and a large hall for public meetings and entertainments. It was in this last-mentioned apartment, gaily decorated for the occasion, that the inaugural ceremony took place. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, was received by the Committee of the Institute and the Mayor and Corporation of the Royal Borough, the local Volunteers forming a guard of honour. His Royal Highness, in response to an address, in which allusion was made to the interest taken in science, art, and education by the late Prince Consort and by Her Majesty the Queen, and to their patronage of the institution, expressed his earnest hope that it would prove a permanent benefit to the people of Windsor, and made an appeal on behalf of the building fund, the cost of erection (6,000*l.*) being about double the sum which has yet been subscribed. A cantata, written for the occasion by Sir George Elvey, was then sung by the choir, the composer himself conducting; and the Bishop of Oxford offered up a prayer and pronounced the benediction; after which the Prince of Wales, amid loud cheers, declared the building open. His Royal Highness gave a donation of fifty guineas to the building fund, and a purse of 60*l.* was contributed by the members of the Corporation.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT RICHMOND

ON Thursday last week a fancy dress and calico ball, the financial object of which was to benefit the funds of the Richmond Cricket Club, was given at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The gathering was a complete success, nearly three hundred persons assembling in the handsome ball-room, which was tastefully decorated with plants and flowers, the endless variety of the costumes adding brilliancy to the scene. The following characters are represented in our engraving:—Madame Fawcett, Miss W. Midwood; Ace of Clubs ("Alice in Wonderland"), Mr. G. F. Welshford; Postilion de Longjumeau, Mr. Claremont; Corisande's Garden (red-brick wall with flowers, sunflower in pot for head-dress), Miss Lucy Fuller; Cook, *chez*,

Mr. W. Northcott; Roundhead, Mr. F. B. Shadwell, hon. sec.; Dress from Crane's "Beauty and the Beast," Mrs. F. B. Shadwell; Court Jester, Mr. A. J. Nicholson; Serpolette (from *Cloches de Corneville*), Court Dress *temp.* George II., Mrs. A. S. Duncan; Last of the Mohicans, Mr. A. Joseph; Jeanie Deans, Mrs. Robertson; Sister of Mercy, Mrs. C. A. Walker; Indian Horseman, Mr. Baillie; Peasant of Auvergne, Miss M. L. Gurney; Masaniello, Mr. Clarence West; Incroyable (French Republic), Mr. G. G. Vertue; Chinese Merchant of Foochoo, Mr. J. Hodgkin; A Golden Butterfly, Miss F. L. Fuller; Little Red Riding Hood, Miss Northcott; Lady Simpleton Simon, Miss Olivia. All the dresses were remarkably handsome, and many of them were supplied by Mr. B. Simmons, of King Street, Covent Garden, and Messrs. Simmons and Son, of Tavistock Street.

THE FIRST RAILS LAID IN SYRIA

THE interest felt in the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway has already borne fruit by the construction of a tramway from the Marina, or port of Tripoli, to the town, a distance of two miles, and then further on, skirting the houses a distance of one mile, to join the great road from Aleppo, Hama, and Hamah. The company is entirely formed among the natives, though they have had to call in the assistance of Mr. Austin, the English engineer, to decide the route, while another Englishman superintended the laying of the rails. The natives confidently expect that this will form the commencement of the Euphrates Valley Railway. The tramway line presents no engineering difficulties, being for the most part laid beside the broad level road from the Marina to Tripoli, the traffic on this short road being immense, and continuous all the year round. This modern European tramway in progress presents a curious contrast to the string of Oriental traffic passing by its side, and this is the subject of the sketch for which we are indebted to Mr. Tristram Ellis. The natives employed on the work vary in costume and character even more than those travelling on the road hard by. There are a large number of Circassians employed for the ordinary work; note those two pushing the trolly carrying the rails, and a native ganger, who is as proud of his position as if he had been appointed Chairman of the Company. The Circassians, with their fur caps and frock coats and long trousers, present a strong contrast to the plate-layer in front, who is trying a bolt to see that it is firmly in its place, and who possesses simply a fez, shirt, and baggy trousers down to the knees, but in such costume looks far more picturesque than the more elaborately got-up ganger, with jacket and waistcoat over his dirty shirt, and handkerchief thrown over his fez. The women vary nearly as much as the men, the Moslems being all dressed in white sheets, and their faces covered with a thin handkerchief, while the Christian peasant woman shows most of her face. The man on a donkey is the type of a modern young Arab, who considers himself highly civilised because he wears a jacket of European cut and elastic-side boots. Tripoli and the Marina together contain 30,000 inhabitants, of which 7,000 to 8,000 live at the Marina, and are mostly Christians; while the town contains some 22,000 to 23,000, mostly Moslems.

RUSSIA—ARRESTING A PETITIONER

THIS sketch represents a Russian moujik throwing himself on his knees in the streets of St. Petersburg, holding forth a petition in his hand to the Czar, who is driving by on his return from reviewing the troops in the Grande Manège. The unfortunate petitioner, however, is immediately arrested for such a piece of audacity, and his letter at once opened by a policeman. The sketch also shows how carefully guarded the Czar is when driving about the streets of his capital, being surrounded by a body guard of six mounted Circassians. "The sketch," writes our artist, "is correct in every particular. I saw it all happen beneath my own window."

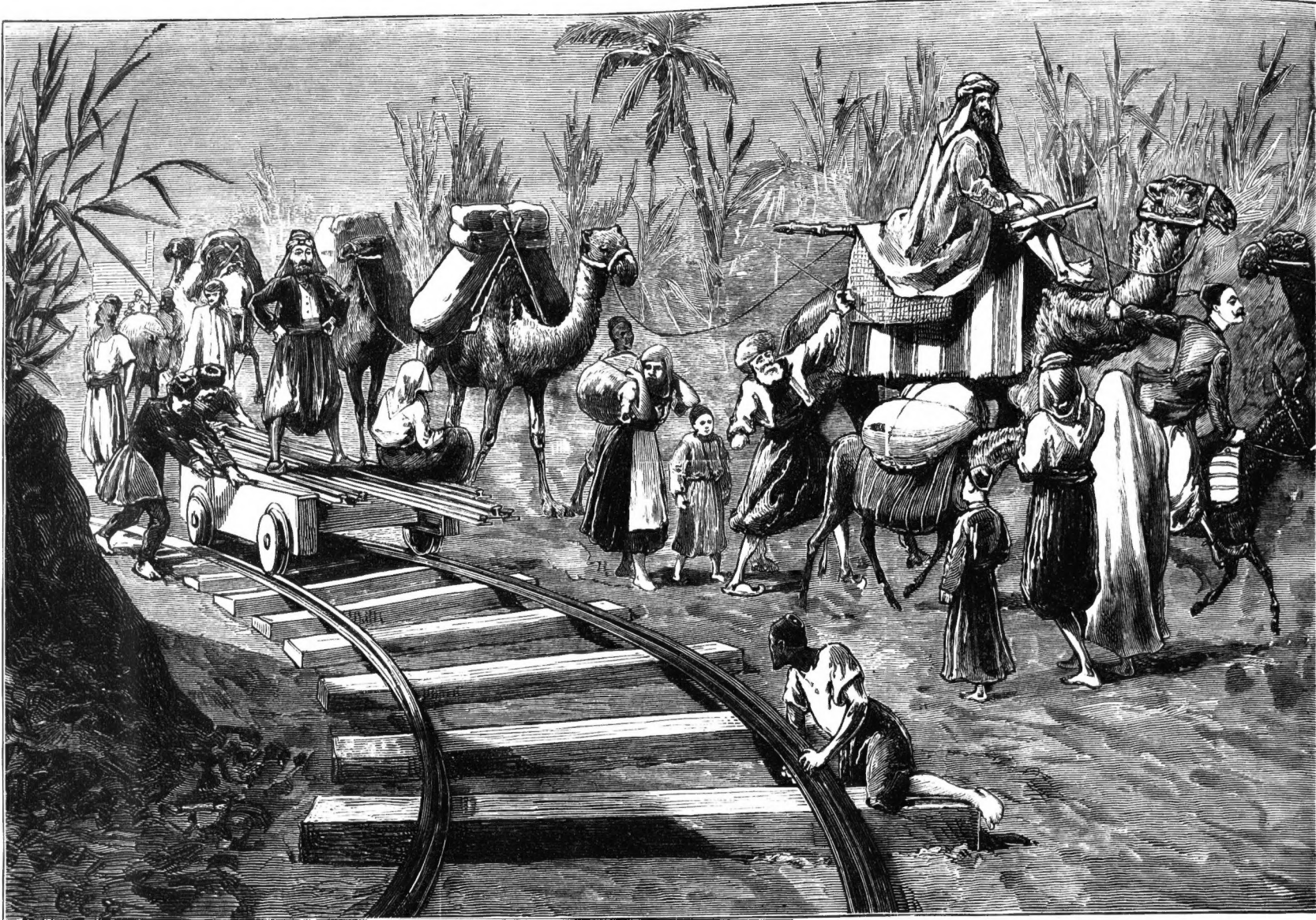
VIEWS IN BURMAH

ON the opposite side of the river, and four or five miles from Mandalay, there is a very large bell—the largest in the world with the exception of that at Moscow. It is said to be twelve feet high, and more than sixteen feet in diameter at the lip, and could easily contain twenty people. There is no clapper, as in former times it was beaten from without. It emits no sound now. It is slung from a great beam by a huge copper hook or sling; but the hook has given way, and the bell now rests on some blocks of wood carved in grotesque figures. The thickness of the metal of the bell varies from six inches to twelve, and its actual weight is about ninety tons.

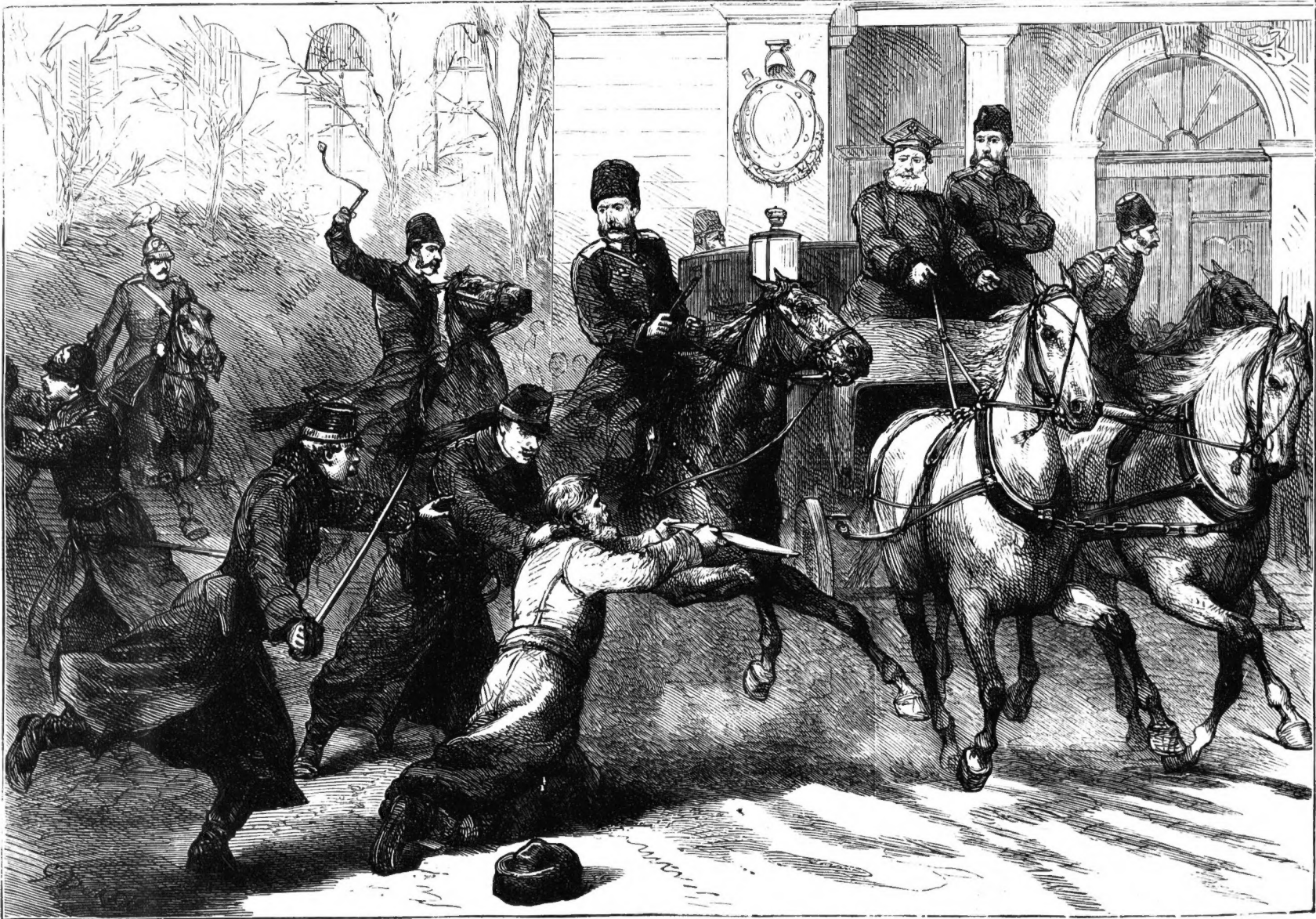
Although the King of Independent Burmah may be very dangerous at times—a fact which Theebaw, as well as some of his predecessors, has proved—yet ordinarily he is a mere puppet, worked by his Kin Woon Menghyee, or Prime Minister, and the other Woodouks and Attenwoons, who happen to be under the Kin Woon Menghyee. The sketch which we give of the present Kin Woon Menghyee represents a character who undoubtedly played a considerable part in the recent Mandalay politics which terminated in the abandonment of the British Residency by Mr. St. Barbe, the representative of the Government of India at King Theebaw's capital. His name is Thait-O-Shee, which sounds Iibernian, but is not, meaning a desire to have long life, or, in other words, a hope that the King may not put an end to his diplomacy and his existence at the same time. He has travelled in Europe, and has been decorated with the Cordon of the Crown of Italy, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Like all Burmese diplomatists he is smooth-tongued and intelligent, but impracticable. The sketch which we give of the Naing-Andjea represents the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and in all probability he was at the head of the Embassy from Mandalay which was recently stopped at the British frontier at Thyetmyo. He also has been in Europe, and decorated with several Continental orders. "The Phoonghie Kyong," or monastery, is situated in a palm grove at the south of the Residency in Mandalay. As a rule there is much more elaborate carving on the Kyongs than there is on the one we have sketched, but the whitened pagoda is characteristic enough of the many thousands that are scattered throughout Mandalay. The view of Mandalay "from the South" was sketched from the house of Signor Andreino, the Italian Consul. In the foreground there are specimens of the regulation bamboo houses of Mandalay; beyond there is a view of one side of the moat which runs along the four sides of the city, and which as a rule is streaked with great beds of lotuses and adorned with the King's war-boats. The wall of the City is very prettily notched along the top, and at frequent intervals is beautified by outlook towers with many wooden roofs, each of which is elaborately carved. There are six other walls between the moat and the Palace, which stands in the very heart of the moated city. The Mengoon Pagoda is one of the marvels of Burmah. Built among groves at the foot of low hills which are covered with sparkling white pagodas, it is probably one of the most stupendous masses of masonry in the world. A former King of Burmah, in erecting it, thought he could rival the Tower of Babel, but a tremendous earthquake rent it assunder before it was completed, and left it the wreck which it now is. Eight months ago our correspondent, by leaping over a succession of chasms at least 100 feet deep, managed to get to the top, and the view of the magnificent river Irrawaddy, with Mandalay on the opposite side, was described by him as being quite worth the risk of his neck.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HUGHENDEN

ON Monday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor. Travelling by



THE FIRST RAILS LAID IN SYRIA—THE TRIPOLI TRAMWAY



RUSSIA—ARREST OF A MOUJIK WHILE OFFERING A PETITION TO THE CZAR IN THE STREETS OF ST. PETERSBURG



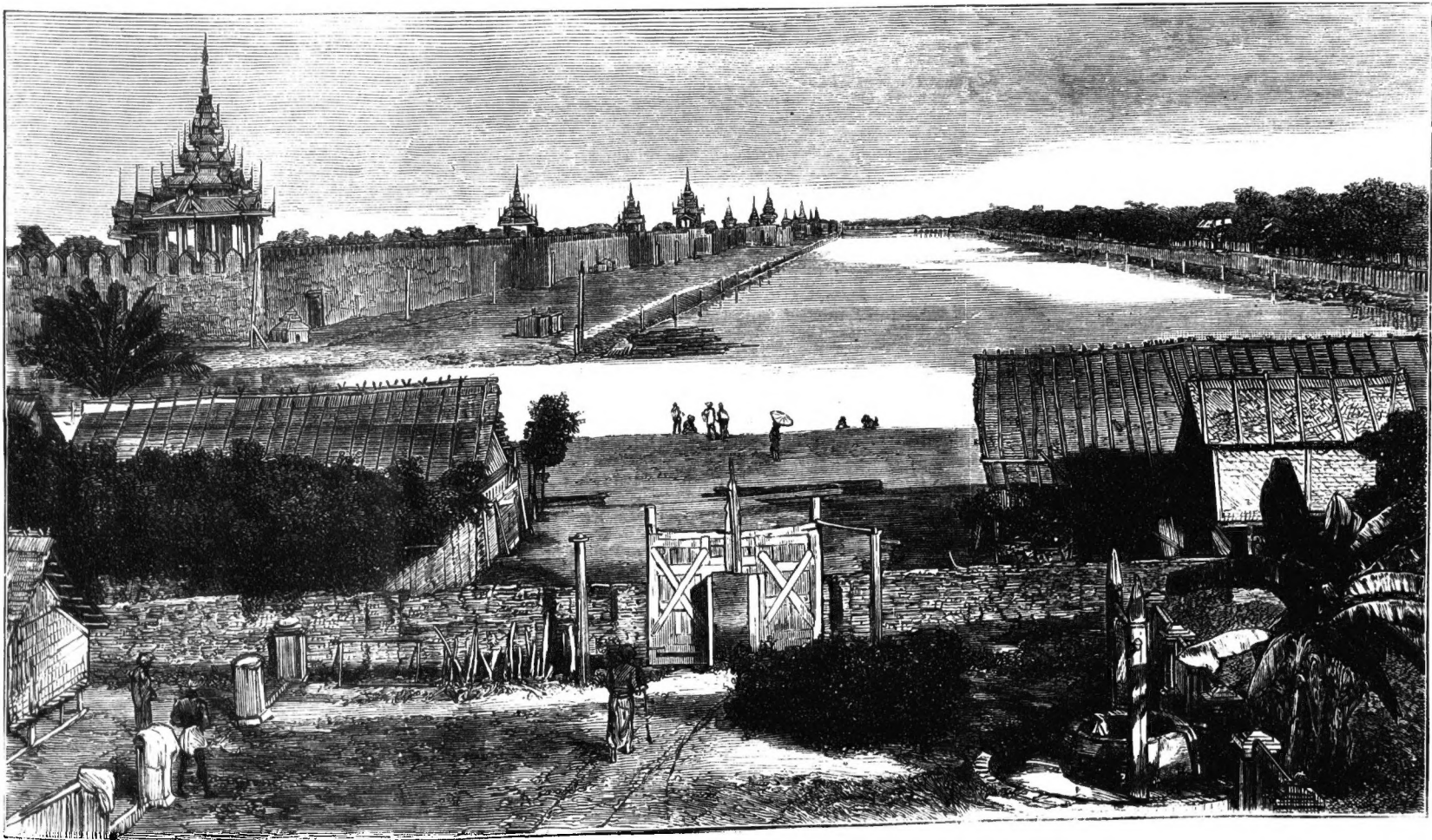
A PHOONGHEE KYOUNG IN A GROVE NEAR THE BRITISH RESIDENCY



THE KIN WOON MENGHYEE (PRIME MINISTER)



THE NAINGANDJEA (SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS)



MANDALAY FROM THE SOUTH
NOTES IN BURMAH

railway to High Wycombe, his Royal Highness was received by Mr. Montagu Corry, the Premier's private secretary, in the booking office, which, although the visit was not a public one, was decorated for the occasion. A few privileged spectators were admitted to the platform, and in the station yard a large crowd, and cheered the Prince as he got into the carriage and drove away towards Hughenden Manor, where he dined with Lord Beaconsfield that evening, and remained his guest until the afternoon of the next day, when he returned to town. The other guests at Hughenden during the Prince's stay were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Rosslyn, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, M.P., and Mr. Bernal Osborne. Colonel Teesdale was also there in attendance upon the Prince. Respecting our engraving of Lord Beaconsfield's drawing-room, which is from one of a series of beautifully executed photographs by J. P. Starling, 3, Oxford Street, High Wycombe, it is only needful to call attention to the magnificence of the furniture and decorations; and to note that the portrait over the mantelpiece is that of the late Lady Beaconsfield, while that of the Queen, which hangs on the right, is the one presented by Her Majesty to Lord Beaconsfield on his seventieth birthday.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT INNSBRÜCK

The capital of Tyrol boasts of a site such as few cities in Europe can rival, lying as it does in a broad Alpine valley, wherein the rich vegetation of the lower zone is brought into close contrast with the sternness of the impending mountain scenery. But our present business with Innsbrück rather concerns its religion than its scenery, inasmuch as our engraving represents the interior of the first Evangelical church erected in Tyrol, hitherto one of the most devotedly Roman Catholic of European countries.

THE "THUNDERER" GUN EXPERIMENTS

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made at Woolwich with the 38-ton gun belonging to H.M.S. *Thunderer* with the object of finding out the immediate cause of the bursting of the twin weapon which was attended by such disastrous consequences. The gun has already been tested by the use of enormous charges and by allowing a space to exist between the projectile and cartridge whilst firing; and having undergone these trials without damage, it will shortly be submitted to more severe tests by leaving a space between the wedge wad and the projectile, and by firing with a double charge.

Our sketches represent the proceedings at the Royal Arsenal proof butts, where an earthwork casing or cell has been erected to test the gun in. This consists of two passages constructed of timber at right angles to each other, forming in plan a T, the shorter one being for the gun and the other serving as air passages, &c., the whole being covered with earth, forming a mound some 30 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. in height. Walls of masonry line the approaches to the muzzle of the gun.

The gun is fired by means of a galvanic battery in a building some distance from the bursting cell, where the velocity of the projectile is also ascertained by means of a simple but ingenious contrivance. An upright rod supports two electro magnets, one being placed higher than the other. To these are attached wires which communicate with two wire screens placed in front of the butts and through which the shot passes. The uppermost one holds by magnetic attraction a zinc rod, which falls when the shot passes through the first screen, the contact having been broken thereby. The lower one also holds a rod which at the moment of the shot passing through the second screen falls upon a table and releases a cutter, which by means of a spring flies against the first rod as it falls, marking it. The length through which the rod has fallen when thus marked, is then compared with a graduated scale, which shows the velocity of the shot. The butts into which the shots are fired are substantially constructed, and present a depth of some 40 feet of sand. The path of the shots on entering the sand varies considerably, some burying themselves half way through and deep down in it, and others shooting upwards to the roof.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. A. TYTLER, V.C., C.B.

ENTERED the army in 1844 as Ensign in the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, and received the distinction of the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the action at Chorpooorah in February, 1858. He, being then a Lieutenant, was engaged in an attack on the enemy's position. Under a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, he darted on horseback ahead of all his comrades, and reaching the enemy's guns alone, remained there engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter until the position was captured, receiving during the struggle a shot through the left arm, and a spear wound in his chest. During the late Afghan campaign General Tytler was in command of a brigade under General Browne, and in the present one he is at the head of the force in the Kuram Valley, and of his most recent achievement has been the punishment of the tribe of Zaimukts, who inhabit the valley north of Thall, and who, after being subsidised by us and voluntarily agreeing to protect the neighbourhood, committed a number of outrages, which culminated in the murder of Lieutenant Kinloch. On December the 16th he attacked them at the Zawa Valley, and after completely routing the strong force which defended the Pass, burnt twelve large villages stored with grain. Telegraph wire and other British property were found, proving the complicity of the population in the outrage.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Burke, Peshawur.

THE TAKING OF PISAGUA—Nov. 2, 1879;

THE LATE WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON;

BRITISH COLUMBIA—A DOG-SLEDGE IN A FIX;

THE WATER GATE, YORK HOUSE;

VIEWS IN MOSCOW;

WINE-MAKING AT CAPRI;

EDISON'S NEW ELECTRIC LAMP

See page 74.

ANTIQUITIES IN CYPRUS

THE modern town of Larnaca stands on the ruins of the ancient city of Kition, mentioned by Strabo. The name Larnaca implies "stone coffin," and numberless stone-built tombs and sarcophagi have been found there. But perhaps the most interesting object at Larnaca is the mound, called Bambula, 300 feet in diameter, and 30 feet high, near the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. It is now being levelled under the superintendence of Lieut. Sinclair, R.E., in order to fill up the marsh, which is probably the little harbour spoken of by Strabo. Quantities of loose stones and blocks of masonry were dug out during the excavations, besides a million cubic feet of earth, which leads to the supposition that the Bambula was an artificial erection raised for purposes of fortification. One peculiar feature of the spot is the number of appliances connected with the supply of water—pipes, cisterns, wells, troughs, &c., are to be seen everywhere. Most of the objects found belong to an early epoch in the history of the island. Among these are nude statuettes in terra cotta, representing a female nursing a child (probably the Phœnician Astarte, which afterwards became the Aphrodite of the Greeks). There are two Phœnician inscriptions, Ionic capitals, a beautiful little Hermes, and a few heads and torsos in stone, all of an early period, also bronze coins of the time of the Ptolemies, and some common lamps. The place had been constantly ransacked before.—We are indebted for these details to Mr. D. Pierides, whose skill in deciphering the old Phœnician inscriptions in Cyprus is well known. Our other sketch represents the departure of

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker from Larnaca last January for their tour in the interior. They were accompanied by their Abyssinian servant, a gipsy van comfortably furnished as an eating, sleeping, and store room, and another huge van for the heavy luggage.

THE GARRETT SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT

THIS is a new torpedo boat, invented by the Rev. G. W. Garrett, and besides being capable of being used as a most formidable weapon afloat, has the power of sinking and remaining under water for very many hours, and thus can easily enter any blockaded port unpermanently. No compressed air is carried, but the air in the boat is maintained at its normal composition by a chemical apparatus invented by Mr. Garrett. When under water, also, no smoke nor gas is given off, although an engine of considerable power is kept in motion. Various experiments with the vessel have been made in the Great Float, Birkenhead, before setting off on a voyage to Portsmouth. On December 10th, Mr. Garrett, Captain Jackson, and Mr. George Rice, engineer, entered the boat, to start for Portsmouth; but after thirty-six hours' journey in thick fog—a great part of the time being spent under water—they were obliged to put into Rhyl, as there are not many comforts on board for an extended trip. The boat, the inventor tells us, is in every way a success, and will easily perform what has been expected of her, and thus becomes one of the most deadly weapons of naval warfare.

Mr. Garrett has also constructed a diving dress, which enables a diver to dispense with all communication with the surface; and has invented an apparatus, which he calls a Pneumatophore, the object of which is to enable men to enter mines after explosions.

AMERICAN GRAIN ELEVATOR OFF NORTH WOOLWICH

THE system of loading and unloading grain ships by steam has been very successfully carried out in the United States, and it was by the request of the corn trade on Mark Lane interest that the elevator now working off North Woolwich was brought over, and got into real active service. So strange a structure moored in the river caused much excitement amongst the water population, and the tower of corrugated zinc was supposed by some to be tin packing cases going from Woolwich to bring home Cetewayo; while others mistook it for a new floating parish church. The illustration shows the first vessel, *The Georgia*, alongside. She is an American barque of about 600 tons. The process adopted for extracting the corn is that of dredging; in some parts of America suction has been tried, and is in use, but dredging is simpler and more effective where the vessel comes alongside. The extracting leg comes out of the side of the tower, the knee-joint of it being raised or lowered by a very strong tackle; and it is from the knee-joint down to the foot of the leg that the dredges run and bring the grain out of the hold. The grain thus brought up is discharged into a pipe running into the tower, on its arrival there it is winnowed, cleaned, and carefully weighed, and then either measured off into sacks or delivered into barges, as may be desired. The whole is done by self-acting machinery, and must be successful here as it has been so thoroughly tried in New York and in Chicago also. The economy of time is wonderful: by the grain elevators the work can be done in one-sixth of the usual time, and the height of the tower allows them to move about and raise and deliver the grain to any height required either in warehouses or river-side granaries. The tower is eighty feet in height, and the illustration shows the grain pouring into the barges from the discharge-pipe, which receives the grain clean and properly winnowed as it passes from the extracting leg, which dredges it up from the hold of the ship. In the examination of the millwrights' work on board, we are struck by the size of the American maple used for the shovels to feed the dredgers. Again some of the fine pine slabs are of immense size and without a knot. We must congratulate Mr. Chippendale of Mark Lane on the successful issue of his energy. As the first ship came alongside the whole machinery worked straight off without any hitch, heating, or break-down. The whole of the millwright work was done in America and sent over here. We have learnt many good things from America in labour saving machines. This is certainly not one of the least practical.

THE AFGHAN WAR

ALL is quiet at Cabul, where our troops are enjoying a well-earned rest after the late fighting, and General Roberts is fortifying the Bala Hissar, to protect it against any future onslaught; for that the Afghans will settle down quietly from their recent defeats is in no way likely. In the north is Mir Batcha, whom General Baker failed to capture during his recent raid into Kohistan, while southwards is Mohamed Jan, who, with Yakoub's son, Moosa Khan, as his trump card, is safely installed at Ghazni, where he has murdered the Governor, Latif Khan, and permitted his followers to loot the city. The Queen Mother, however, is at Cabul, in the hands of General Roberts, who is using her as a means of procuring her son's return, although, as she was one of the prime movers of the late outbreak, he will have some difficulty in succeeding. At Herat, it is said that Faizullah Khan, the leader of the Heratis, has been put to death by Ayoub Khan, while Mir Afzul has abandoned Farah, and fled into Persia. As for Abdurrahman, nothing has been heard of him since his escape from Russia, but it is expected that, as the only descendant of Dost Mahomed who is in any way likely to have any influence with the soldiery, he will be received with open arms by the Cabulee regulars who are now at Herat under Ayoub Khan. The Ghilzais, also, have been giving a good deal of trouble—their chief, Asmutullah, seizing the occasion when the communications with Cabul were cut off to harass such comparatively isolated posts at Jugdulluk. Thus, as may be seen, taking it all and all, the situation in Cabul is not wholly without danger, and the Government is taking measures to strengthen General Roberts' position as far as possible by hurrying forward the supplies of stores and ammunition, and by forming a powerful reserve force at Peshawur, under Major-General J. Ross.

On the 9th inst., General Roberts held a Durbar at Cabul, at which he received the Kohistan, Logar, and Hazara chiefs. He made a speech regretting the recent disturbances, for which he declared the Government was not responsible, and thanking Wali Mahomed and other chiefs who had remained faithful. He asked them to leave two of their number, both to act as a medium of communication and also to serve as hostages for the safety of the new Governor of Kohistan. The allegations that General Roberts has been exercising undue severity towards the Afghan prisoners is sufficiently disproved by the fact that the whole of the fifteen men who have been executed were either concerned in the massacre of Major Cavagnari and his staff, or in the murder of wounded soldiers, or had taken part in the treacherous attacks on the British. All the other prisoners had been released. The obnoxious rules for the Press correspondents recently issued by the Indian Government have been suspended for the present—the power to impose restrictions being left to the Generals as they may think necessary.

A LANE IN THE VILLAGE OF KUSHI

KUSHI is a little village in the Logar Valley, on the high road between Ali Kheyl and Cabul, and not far from the Shutargardan Pass, the camping grounds of Akhund Kheyl and Dobandi lying between. The name of the hamlet, Khushi, signifies "The village of all delights."—Our illustration is from a sketch by Lieut. Forbes Macbean, 92nd Highlanders.



THE TURF.—The nominations for most of the important spring handicaps for some of the cup and for the Grand National Steeplechase have set Turfites talking, if nothing more. Business will hardly begin till the weights appear, and then not much till the acceptances are declared. Taking them all in all, the entries are satisfactory for most events. Mr. Lorillard's and other American horses are well to the fore, and as the much talked of Falsetto has crossed the "herring pond" pretty comfortably, we shall soon see whether he can do more with our native animals than did the once mighty Parole. The City and Suburban is well patronised, Mr. Lorillard having taken nine and Mr. Crawford eleven subscriptions. The Metropolitan has secured most of our best long-distance horses, and as this year it will be run before the City and Suburban, it will probably regain some of its old interest. For the Ascot Gold Cup most of the cracks are entered; but the Duke of Westminster's Bend Or is conspicuous for his absence. The last-named animal is given as the Derby winner of 1880 by the "prophets," with almost one voice.—All the late Earl of Durham's horses are to be sold.—At Nice the chasing seems hardly to have come up to the expectations formed. The Prix de Monaco (the Cup) only attracted eight runners, mostly French, and of these La Nageur was made first favourite, with Jupiter Tonans next in attendance. But the favourite could only get second, and Jupiter Tonans, with Mr. Lee-Barber up, came to grief while going well—a catastrophe to which, by this time, both horse and rider must be well accustomed. The winner was Baron Finot's useful "half-bred" Cap, and it is a matter for some little surprise that he did not start at shorter odds than 6 to 1.

FOOTBALL.—Unhappily a death in the field has to be recorded in this pastime, and we may expect the usual outcry against the dangers of the game; but when we take into account the tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands who play week after week during the winter months, the actual danger of a fatal accident to any individual player is very slight indeed.—In the second round of the Association Cup the Wanderers have beaten the Old Carthusians by one goal to none. The game was fast and most interesting.—For the Berks and Bucks Association Cup Reading has "chawed up" Windsor Home Park very considerably.—In the Lancashire Association Cup the Blackburn Rovers easily beat Turton.—The annual Rugby Union match between Old Cheltonians and Woolwich Academy has resulted in a win for the former.—Surrey has established a Rugby Union County Club, which played its first trial match on Monday last.

COURSING.—Some pretty coursing has been had at Rainham, the marshes of which remind one somewhat of the Altcar country; at all events, they afford a good training ground for Altcar dogs.—It is on Altcar itself this week that coursing interest is fixed, and as many of the Waterloo kennels will be represented, we shall be sure to hear of important market movements. Lord Haddington nominates four dogs.

AQUATICS.—Mr. Rowe, the significantly named President of the Oxford Boat Club, came up on Thursday, and will very soon have an eight out in the new Clasper outrigger.—At Cambridge Mr. Prest was in the field on Tuesday, and coached a good crew, with Baillie of Jesus at stroke, the Light Blues thus getting a few days' start of the Dark, as has so often been the case.—Elliott and Lloyd are hard at it on the Tyne for their race on the 9th prox., but it does not appear that any wagering has taken place on the event as yet. All rowing men, and especially the Newcastle professional scullers, will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Pankhurst, of the Bull's Head, Barnes.

ANGLING.—Though most waters have been free from ice, the north-east wind, which seems to combine all the worst qualities of the two elements of which it is compounded, has been dealt against most kinds of angling; but some of the grayling rivers have produced a fair quantity of this excellent winter fish. One of the largest takes of jack is reported from Radcot near Oxford, Mr. Sheard having secured on one day, live baiting, the agreeable weight of 89 lbs. The largest fish scaled over 19 lbs., another 12 lbs., and a third 10 lbs.—Mr. A. G. Jardine, now more famous than ever for his recent capture of a 35 lbs. jack, as noted in this column, has also been among the *Esocidae* again, and as the *spolia opima* of a visit to a western county weighed in at the Piscatorial Society nearly one cwt. of jack, the top one being nearly 20 and several others over 10 lbs.—In no provincial centre is the love of angling asserting itself more conspicuous than at Manchester, where a recently established Anglers' Association of a very high class bids fair to become a model for such clubs, and the very personification of all angling virtues.

DOMINOES.—One would almost have thought that this apparently simple and highly innocent game was mainly confined to the convalescent rooms of hospitals and infirmaries, and those *cafés* and *restaurants* which have a semi-foreign character. But this is not the case, as there is a large outside body of domino players in the metropolis and other large towns—not, indeed, of the *haute fin*, but of regular and sedate frequenters of snug public-house parlours affected by the middle-ocracy. A grand competition, lasting through several evenings, has just been brought to a conclusion amid much excitement in a large room full of spectators in South London. It is a great mistake to suppose that one person can play dominoes as well as another, and that there is little or nothing in the game. A first-rate player—calm, watchful, and calculating—will beat a second-rate hand two games out of every three, even though the latter holds better "cards."



THE COMING SESSION.—Lord Beaconsfield returned to town on Wednesday, and a Cabinet Council was held next day. At the opening of Parliament on the 5th prox. the address to the Crown in answer to the Speech from the Throne will be moved, in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Onslow, and seconded by the Earl of Rosebery. In the House of Commons the Address will be moved by Col. Moray, M.P. for Perthshire, and seconded by Mr. Corry, M.P. for Belfast.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Sir W. Harcourt, speaking at the Oxford Liberal Association dinner on Tuesday, renewed his attack upon the foreign policy of the Government. Russia alone coerced Turkey, and then England stepped in to try and reconstitute a mangled corpse. The Conservatives had especially objected to the bag and baggage policy, which meant depriving the Porte of the provinces it had oppressed, but at the Berlin Congress Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury had fully sustained that suggestion by agreeing to a treaty depriving Turkey of half her European possessions. No policy was worth pursuing which did not assume and make provision for the inevitable dissolution of Turkish rule. His predictions as to the mutility of the Congress, and the perpetual troubles to be expected in Afghanistan and South Africa, had been verified. The country was tired of the Government, and he believed that the first day of

the next Parliament would be the last day of the present administration. Mr. Chitty, the second Liberal candidate for Oxford, also spoke at the banquet, and during the evening his effigy and that of Sir W. Harcourt were burnt in one of the chief streets of the city by a crowd of Conservatives, whose dangerous amusement was, however, stopped by the police.—Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., addressing his constituents at Galashiels on Tuesday, condemned the Government policy as utterly fruitless and barren, both at home and abroad. Political opinion was taking a still more decided turn to Liberalism. When, at the general election, the Government came to give its account, Scotland would carefully examine the books; and if the balance-sheet passed anywhere, it would not, he thought, be in the Border Burghs.—Mr. Gladstone has written a preface to the speech which he made at Edinburgh in November on the financial policy of the Government. In this he asserts that nearly all the charges it contained were passed over in discreet silence by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his recent speech at Leeds.—Lord George Hamilton, M.P., in delivering the inaugural address of the newly-founded Edinburgh University Conservative Association, said that Mr. Gladstone's electioneering speeches in Scotland, which, excluding minor addresses, occupied thirty-seven columns of *The Times*, could be summarised in the sentence, "The infamy of Lord Beaconsfield's policy is only equalled by the villany with which he had carried it out." If the Government had committed the series of atrocities with which they were charged would it be necessary to expend so many words in bringing home to the public these self-evident crimes? He maintained that the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question was exactly that adopted formerly by the country, and acted upon by Mr. Gladstone's own party when in power.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.—Most distressing accounts continue to be received from various parts of the sister isle, though it is in a measure comforting to note that the relief funds are being handsomely subscribed to, that of the Duchess of Marlborough already amounting to 17,000*l.* The Local Government Board have issued a circular to the guardians of the poor, announcing that money will be lent on liberal terms for the purpose of carrying on useful works in the distressed districts, and thus affording employment to those who need it. Loans to the amount of over 58,000*l.* have already been sanctioned. In several districts the attempts to serve ejectment writs have again led to collisions between the people and the constabulary, the latter being pelted with mud and stones, and the process-servers being robbed of their notice-papers. The other day application was made to the Galway County Inspector for a police escort for the service of a process for the recovery of a sum of 6*s.* 6*d.* It was, of course, refused. Mr. Parnell has sent 800*l.* to the Irish Land League. Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan have received the Sheriff's notice to appear at the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin on the 16th inst.

THE TAY BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—Search is still being made for the bodies of the unfortunate people who lost their lives by the fall of the Tay Bridge. Up to Wednesday last the number recovered was twenty-nine, one of them being David Macbeth, the guard of the train, whose features are described as wearing an expression of alarm, and whose watch had stopped at 7.15. An attempt is to be made to raise the sunken girders, which are found to be so much broken up that the use of dynamite will be unnecessary. It is proposed to rebuild the bridge with a double line of rails, the span to be "howstring girders," and every pier to be supported by malleable iron stays on each side, fixed to malleable iron piles in the bed of the river. The height in the centre is to be reduced.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS is the name given to the plot of land reaching from Old Palace Yard to the river-side, which has long been vacant, but which is now being laid out with walks and flowerbeds, and which will probably be opened to the public in May next.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a letter was read from Mr. Joseph Thomson, the leader of the Society's East African Expedition, announcing the safe arrival of the party at Lake Nyassa, and their departure for Lake Tanganyika. Dr. Kirk had also written, saying that he had heard that Mr. Moir, of the Zambesi Trading Company, and Mr. Steward had also gone to the north of Nyassa, and were to proceed by a road more to the south-west than that followed by Mr. Thomson, and try to reach Tanganyika, with a view to extending trade. Mr. Rhodes had died at Matete from fever on Sept. 20.

THE UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON.—The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works has declined to receive the deputation appointed at the recent meetings of the unemployed. He thinks that it would be useless to do so, as, however much the Board might sympathise with the prevalent distress, they have no power to divert to other uses public money which has been entrusted to them for specific purposes.



THAT genuine embarrassment may be caused, even in these unromantic times, by the inability of somebody or other to obtain legal evidence of a marriage is shown by the occasional appearance in the newspapers of advertisements addressed to parish clerks, and offering a reward for the discovery of such a record in a parish register. Advertisements of this kind, however, generally refer, we believe, to a period antecedent to the Registration Act passed about forty-three years ago, since when a trifling fee and a search at Somerset House are all that has been required to produce the requisite information. This is not the only fact which seems to have been forgotten by Mr. R. J. Martin and J. P. Burnett, authors of *Midge*, a new comedy produced on Monday last at the ROYALTY Theatre for the first time in London. In this piece, which purports to deal with the every-day life of the present time, the difficulty of obtaining legal proof of a marriage plays a very important part; but the strangest item in the matter is that it is the married gentleman himself who is represented as helplessly handed over to the mercy of a scoundrel who for his own wicked purposes persists in retaining possession of his victim's marriage certificate. Legal marriages, whether they take place at home or abroad, at sea or ashore, are necessarily recorded, and one of the principal parties to the marriage could hardly be ignorant of the time or place of the ceremony. But in *Midge* the persecuted gentleman, for some inconceivable reason, can get absolutely no comfort until his quick-witted daughter wheedles the precious document out of the possession of the persecutor, and thus brings the story to a happy termination.

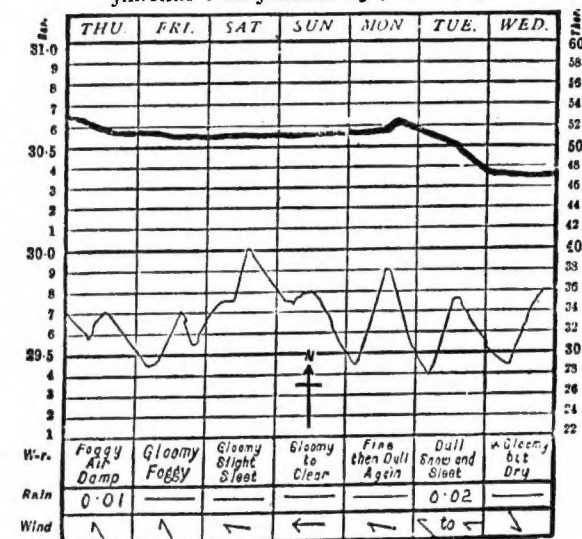
So simple a notion as this is manifestly not likely to result in a powerful play. *Midge*, indeed, regarded as a piece of dramatic construction, is hardly deserving of any serious criticism; but the authors seem to have had really no aim but that of introducing that clever, sprightly, and amusing actress, Miss Jennie Lee, in a number of becoming costumes, and under a variety of conditions calculated to enable her to win the good will of an audience. Even from this point of view they have not been entirely successful. Marjorie—nicknamed Midge by her associates—is the daughter of a rather disreputable Colonel, who appears in the first act to have no means of living save what may be afforded by the encouragement of his gambling in his lodgings at Boulogne. A chance of improving his affairs is presented when young Lord Annerslie falls in love with

Midge, in spite of her abruptness and habit of teasing, and induces his father, Lord Carnetowers, to invite her to his ancestral home, where hunting is much practised, and red coats in the season are extremely abundant. It is here that the villain of the piece, one Lawrence Linton, disturbs the peace of Midge by proclaiming her to be illegitimate, and charging her father with cruel betrayal of her deceased mother, who, as ill fortune would have it, proves to have been an early flame of Lord Carnetowers. The close of the second act, where Preston, under the burden of this unjust imputation, retires with his daughter, is the best-written part of the play, Midge's observations here being distinguished by a degree of feeling and good taste not unhappily always characteristic of the utterances assigned to her. In dialogue, to tell the truth, the authors do not shine. They have engaged to make their heroine witty after the fashion of the heiress in *Uncle's Will*, whom Mrs. Kendal impersonates so delightfully, but instead of being witty she is often simply impertinent and foolish. Thus, when one of the numerous young gentlemen by whom she is constantly surrounded makes the pithy and original observation that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," she exclaims, "Ah, then how fond you must be of your brains." When a professional gambler observes that he knows of "no law" to forbid his playing cards in the morning, the young lady retorts that she fears the gentleman knows "more about the profits than the law"—which seems to be intended for a Biblical allusion and a play upon the word "prophets." She also observes "that it is of no use crying over spilt milk, as the old woman said when her cow tumbled down"; and no doubt some old woman might have made a remark of that kind; but she would have been a very silly old woman, whose illustrative comments would not be worth repeating in a comedy. In spite of all these drawbacks, Miss Jennie Lee, by the force and drollery and good-natured tone of her performance, does succeed in winning much sympathy for the audience; and would doubtless have won more if the temporary troubles in which she is involved had been of a less obviously factitious character. The object of the villain referred to, who is represented by Mr. Charteris, is to force Midge to marry him in preference to the young lord; but the marriage certificate is so odd a weapon that it really destroys the reality of the situation. *Midge* has been played in Dublin, Edinburgh, and other places, and is said to have been favourably received. It is not badly acted by the present company, who are, we believe, the original representatives of the characters. Mr. Burnett, one of the authors, acquires himself creditably in the part of an idle, good-natured artist friend, who does his best to protect Midge and her father, and frustrate the knavish tricks of the gentleman who ultimately allows the vivacious heroine to coax him into giving her the precious certificate. There is some humour in the scenes at Carnetowers. Mr. Sam Wilkinson, who enacts the part of an amorous, timid young gentleman of limited intellectual gifts, is here very amusing. Mlle. Hébert, once a valuable member of the French companies performing in London, plays with humour the part of a French servant girl. Mr. Crisp, who sustains the part of Lord Carnetowers, and contrives to render himself curiously like the later portraits of Thackeray, also proves himself an actor of good capabilities; and a Miss Jennie Clifford represents a minor part with a ladylike ease which is of good promise. Among the eccentricities of this rather eccentric piece we may note the scene of the third act, which represents the humble abode of Midge and her father in Lambeth as almost hidden under the profusion of roses in luxuriant bloom.

THE HAYMARKET Theatre, reconstructed and redecorated in a very handsome style, will open under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft on Saturday, the 31st inst., when the late Lord Lytton's comedy, *Money*, will be revived. The previous Thursday will be the last night of Mrs. Bancroft's memorable management of the PRINCE OF WALES's, and consequently the last night of the revival of *Our's*.—Mr. Byron will appear this afternoon (Saturday) at the FOLLY Theatre in a revival of his famous comedy, *Cyril's Success*. He will play the part of Matthew Pincher, the literary hack.—There is to be an extra Special Day Representation of *Les Cloches de Corneville* at the GLOBE Theatre, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

On Saturday at the LAMHAM HALL, a selection of poems was recited by Mr. Watts Boothroyd, whose voice is clear, whose elocution is almost perfect, whose memory is very retentive, and who appears to have a fair grasp of the meaning of the authors he essays to interpret, those chosen including Shakespeare, Hood, Tennyson, Bret Harte, and Poe. The performance, however, was very unequal, some passages being creditably rendered, while others were delivered in a tame spiritless fashion which had a somewhat chilling effect upon the audience. In the intervals Dr. T. W. Bernhardt won hearty applause by playing several brilliant solos on the pianoforte.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK JANUARY 8 TO JANUARY 15 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during this period has been continuously cold, gloomy, and foggy, and there does not at present seem much chance of any permanent improvement. The barometer, as will be seen by the above curve, was almost stationary during four days out of the week, and, although a slight fall took place during Tuesday (13th inst.) and the early part of Wednesday (14th inst.), the change was not of a sufficiently decided character to cause any alteration in the prevailing conditions. Temperature has never risen above 40°, and on Thursday and Friday (8th and 9th inst.) it did not rise above 34°, while at the close of the period the maximum day reading was only 33°. The winds have varied between east and south-east, and are generally light in force, but early on Sunday morning (11th inst.) a fresh to strong breeze prevailed for a short time. Scarcely any rain has fallen, but a little sleet was reported on Saturday, while on Tuesday (13th inst.) a measurable quantity of snow or sleet was experienced. The barometer was highest (30.64 inches) on Thursday (8th inst.); lowest (30.35 inches) on Wednesday (14th inst.); range, 0.29 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (40°) on Saturday (10th inst.); lowest (28°) on Tuesday (13th inst.); range, 12°. Rain, snow, or sleet fell on three days, but the total amount for the week was only 0.04 inches.



THE KING OF SWEDEN has published a poem on the legend of "Lohengrin" in the official *Swedish Gazette*.

DUELING has by no means gone out of fashion across the Channel, for thirty-three encounters took place in France last year.

KING THEBRAW OF BURMAH is evidently much perplexed what to do with his money. He has now spent over 1,000*l.* on cheval-glasses for the benefit of the ladies of his household.

A POOR WIDOW.—Mr. T. D. Galpin gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions in response to an appeal for funds to assist a poor widow lady inserted in last week's issue of *The Graphic*:—From W. L. T., 2*l.* 2*s.*; A Widow Lady, 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN now amount to 153, of which 18 are published in London, 94 in the provinces, 3 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 in Jersey. 78 of these are morning and 75 evening journals, while their prices vary from 70 at 1*d.* to 69 at 1/2*d.*, and 14 between 1/2*d.* and 3/4*d.* In politics 65 are Liberal, 42 are Conservative, and 46 are independent.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, RUSSELL HILL.—An amateur performance in aid of the funds of this institution will be given by the Connaught Dramatic Club (7, Friday Street) at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, on Thursday next, 22nd inst., at 7 P.M. The programme includes *Little Daisy*, by the late T. J. Williams, and *Weak Woman*, by Mr. H. J. Byron. The band of the Honourable Artillery Company will be in attendance. The net proceeds of seven previous performances amount to 572*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

BEGGARS IN PARIS are allowed to ply their calling unmolested on New Year's Day, but this year the weather was so bad that the beggars were remarkably few. The weather too so seriously influenced the sales of the New Year's booths on the Boulevards, that the stalls were allowed to keep open till Sunday night, while in shops and booths alike the cheap toys brought in only some 24,000*l.* instead of 40,000*l.* Flowers, however, were in great request, one florist alone selling between Christmas and New Year's Days 22,000*l.* worth of blossoms. The thaw considerably benefitted the carriage trade, 4,000 vehicles being in use on New Year's Day belonging to the principal Company, who pocketed 3,200*l.*

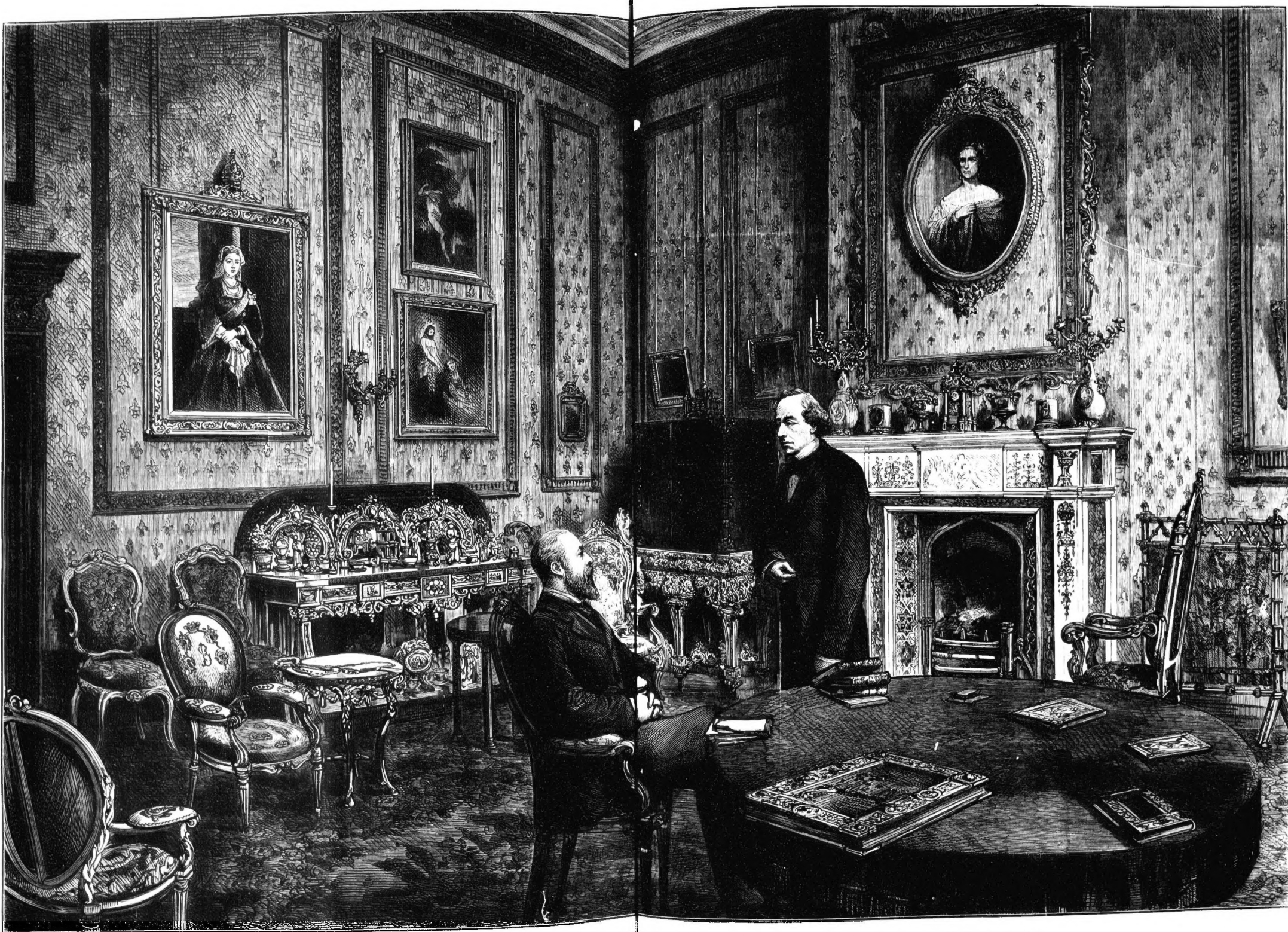
LONDON MORTALITY decreased last week, and 1,754 deaths were registered against 2,188 during the previous seven days, a decline of 434, being 70 below the average, and at the rate of 25 per 1,000. These deaths included 8 from small-pox (an increase of 4), 48 from measles (an increase of 9), 73 from scarlet fever (an increase of 4), 11 from diphtheria (a decline of 5), 120 from whooping-cough (a decrease of 45), 22 from different forms of fever (an increase of 2), and 10 from diarrhoea (a decline of 3). There were 2,570 births registered against 3,068 during the previous week, being 250 below the average. The mean temperature was 34.8 deg., and 2.9 deg. below the average. There were 3.9 hours of registered bright sunshine, the sun being 56.0 hours above the horizon.

THE PICTURES IN THE PARIS LOUVRE have suffered somewhat from the late thaw, the damp walls having so affected certain paintings by French masters as to necessitate repairs. This French school, by the way, has received an addition in a fine portrait of a lady by Baron Gérard. The snow also damaged the Luxembourg collection, which has now been reopened, the museum having been rearranged in the interval, and the paintings bought by the Government at the last Salon being added. There is still considerable doubt as to the disposal of the Luxembourg collection, for it is feared that the proposed addition of galleries to the Orangerie will spoil the effect of the gardens. Talking of artistic matters, American painters are rejoicing over a revival in their profession, as an unusually large number of pictures have been sold in New York this winter.

FIRE ESCAPES.—With reference to an article last week on "The Fireman," the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (office, 66, Ludgate Hill, E.C.) calls our attention to the improved fire escapes (invented by the late Mr. Abraham Wivell) which are now built for the Society, and by which the risk of such a calamity as that which befel Ford is obviated. Under the whole length of the main ladder is a canvas trough, or bagging, made of stout sail-cloth, and protected by an outer trough of copper gauze. Recent experiments have proved that this gauze affords almost an entire protection against the canvas burning for a space of four minutes. The canvas also is saturated with silicates as a precaution against the flame lapping round the shoot and igniting it from the front.

THE SCARCITY OF SMALL BIRDS THIS WINTER is still being actively discussed, and a Lincolnshire correspondent of *The Times* notes that in the two last years he has found more dead birds than during twenty previous winters. Those birds which have a fixed habitat have suffered most from the cold, the scarcity of food, and the wet nesting seasons, while those which change their homes have probably gone to some spot where food is more plentiful. Ground vermin, especially weasels, have greatly preyed on the wild birds, finding game scarce and being unusually numerous themselves. Plovers are more plentiful than for years past, starlings are tolerably numerous, but the finches and tits only pay scant visits, while one morning at daybreak large flocks of larks were to be seen flying steadily in a south and south-westerly direction, the stream lasting for more than an hour. The same correspondent states that when in the south and south-west of England, last autumn, he noticed a singular scarcity of small birds as compared with his own country. It is also remarked by a writer from Devonshire that moles are more numerous this year than within the memory of any mole catcher. In France, also, the severe weather has brought great quantities of bustards, the large *Outarde de Crimée* being seen in the country for the first time for many years.

"PEERAGES."—Republicanism may possibly be gaining ground in this country, at the same time every year there is an increasing number of "Peerages," and books of a kindred character. A very detailed account of such a volume as Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" (Harrison, Pall Mall), of which the forty-second edition is now before us, would be superfluous, it is so widely known and so highly valued, but we will quote a few words from Sir Bernard's Preface, as they are *apropos* of the next book on our list. "The titled classes of this country have one great advantage in their limited number. There are only 577 Peers and 865 Baronets. Thus the whole number of persons enjoying hereditary dignities is but 1,442, every one of whom has his family history amply set forth in this single volume."—Mr. Joseph Foster, a new competitor in the Peerage field, whose portly volume is published by Messrs. Nichols and Sons, takes a more comprehensive view of the Peerage, and includes those kinsfolk of the nobility who, according to the usual acceptance, have ceased to belong to the Peerage. But this makes Mr. Foster's book both more attractive and more useful, and he seems to have taken immense pains with it. The coats of arms are unusually well engraved.—"Who's Who?" (A. H. Bailey and Co.), now in its thirty-second year, is another old and valued friend. It contains in a most portable form lots of information which every one is glad to learn, and which is not, as far as we are aware, so handily given elsewhere.



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO THE PRIME MINISTER
LORD BEACONFIELD'S DRAWING ROOM, HUGHENDEN MANOR



AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The Sultan has satisfied Sir Henry Layard's demands, and official relations have duly been resumed with the Porte. The priest, Ahmed Tewfik, has been pardoned, but is to go to Scio, and the Sultan has promised to assist his family. Sir Henry Layard requested that the sentence passed by the Mollahs should be declared null and void, and contrary to the laws of the Constitution, but the Ministers pointed out that the sentence was a mere *fetwa* of the Mollahs, and consequently not a legal judgment. On the affair being definitively settled Sir Henry Layard thanked Count von Radolinski, the German Chargé d'Affaires, for the support which he had afforded the British Embassy in the matter. There is very little further news from Eastern Europe. The Porte and Montenegro do not appear to have come to an understanding, and Gusiñje has not yet been handed over. The various Principalities have been celebrating the New Year festivities, but we note in Eastern Roumelia an increase in the Pan-Bulgarian feeling, and the election by the Provincial Assembly of various well-known Pan-Bulgarians for the Permanent Committee. The European Danube Commission have separated until the spring, although one very important question remains unsettled. Russia argues that her branch of the Danube—the Kilia mouth—is not included in the scope of the Commission, whereas the other Commissioners are unanimously of a contrary opinion. Reouf Pasha's Commission for considering the Emigration question, and the clashing claims to property on the part of the outgoing Turks and the incoming Bulgarians, has been sitting at Adrianople, and has examined into 4,620 distinct cases. In many cases it has been found impossible to reinstate into their property Turks who emigrated on the advance of the Russians, and whose houses had been taken possession of by the Bulgarians, so that it is proposed to award the sufferers a monetary compensation amounting to 900,000*l.*, to be raised on loan by bonds bearing 9 per cent. interest, and issued at 90.

FRANCE.—The Session of 1880 opened on Tuesday, and in both Houses the eldest members, according to custom at the commencement of the Session, assumed the temporary presidency—in the Senate M. Gauthier de Rumilly, and in the Chamber of Deputies M. Deseaux—and pronounced a short address of eminent Republican tendencies, urging their hearers to adopt a common programme of union and industry, to forget past divisions, and to pass the various measures which would be demanded of them for the furtherance of industrial, military, and educational organisation and the strengthening of the Republic. A symptom, however, that the programme of union will hardly be universally adopted was speedily manifested by the election of M. Gambetta as President of the Lower House by only 259 members out of 308 voters—rather less than half the house. Last year he received 314 votes, and it appears that this time not only the Right abstained, as was expected, but also that the Extreme Left either abstained, or actually voted against him, the total number of the Left amounting to 380.

The Chambers then adjourned until Thursday, when M. de Freycinet was to announce the Ministerial programme, which had been looked forward to with the greatest anxiety on all sides, as, until its declaration, it was impossible to gauge the strength of the Cabinet. That the Ministry intends energetically to carry out its Republican principles is already clearly manifest by the fact that the Minister of War, General Farre, has dismissed six generals who were heads of departments at the War Office, replacing them by men of a more Republican hue, an almost unprecedented step, as new Ministers have very rarely meddled with army appointments, and never to such an extent as this; eighteen prefectural and sixty-six minor provincial officials, also, have been either transferred or superseded, while eighty changes are to be made amongst the Public Prosecutors and in the Magistrature. Truly the new Ministers are, indeed, proving to be new brooms, and are making a clean sweep of such "matter in the wrong place" as Republican officials who are doing their utmost to retard the progress of the *régime* which they professedly serve. The Cabinet, however, have harder work before them than the mere dismissal and replacing of functionaries, and several important measures will have to be discussed this Session—to wit, Commercial Treaties, the Reorganisation of the Magistracy, the much-debated Educational Bill, numerous military matters, and a number of home economic questions, about which there is much difference of opinion, and each of which may prove very dangerous ground for an inexperienced Ministry, though, perhaps, that very inexperience may prove its best safeguard.

In Paris there has been little stirring, though Bourse circles have been somewhat alarmed by an article in the *Débats*, stating that M. Léon Say (of whom that journal is looked upon as the representative organ) had determined before leaving office to convert the Five per Cent. Loan into Four-and-a-Half Bonds, and strongly advocating this step being taken at once. The article carries all the more weight as its author is M. Leroy Beaulieu, the well-known writer on political economy. The weather is again bitterly cold, and another "silver thaw" caused universal slippery discomfort on Tuesday night. Nevertheless the gaieties of the Paris season have been inaugurated by the first opera masked ball, where the innovation of placing a band in the *foyer*, which has hitherto been devoid of music, was highly successful. There have been three first representations. One—a new opera comique—is by M. Robert Planquette, the author of the *Cloches de Corneville*, is entitled *Les Voltigeurs de la 32^{me}*, and is said to be more distinguished by the taste of the *mise en scène* and the merit of the acting than by the interest of the plot or the novelty of the music. Another piece is a one-act comedy by M. Becque at the Gymnase, entitled *Les Hommes Femmes*. The third piece is a drama in five acts and fourteen tableaux, by MM. Jules Claretie and William Busnach, entitled *Le Beau Solignac*, produced at the Châtelet. On Wednesday the annual Mass for Napoleon III. was celebrated at St. Augustin, the Prince Napoléon, the Princess Mathilde, and M. Rouher being present, as also M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was accompanied back to his home by an enthusiastic crowd of Bonapartist sympathisers. The Irish question is exciting considerable interest throughout the country, and the Catholic *Univers* in a most violent article on the subject, denounces the English Government as absorbed in African and Afghan affairs, and heedless of Irish sufferings, and declares that as to emigration, "it may suit the English Government that there should be no Irish in Ireland, for this would involve fewer Catholics and Home Rulers, and Ireland abandoned by her children would at last have peace, or as Tacitus expressed it long since, *Ubi solitudo facit, pacem appellant*." The *Monde* also, although more temperate, urges Government assistance. "Private liberality is quite inadequate; the injustice of a conquest, fertile in bloodshed, spoliation, and persecution, renders it England's duty to help, and her neglect would to a certain degree justify all the excesses of a people driven to desperation."

ITALY.—There is little doubt that the above language is directly inspired by the Vatican, as the new journal, the *Aurora*, which is generally looked upon as Leo XIII.'s special organ, has an article calling for justice "for the poor Irish despoiled of their land," and continues:—"Ireland asks for a Parliament of her own,

as she had in time past, and maintains that it is neither just nor reasonable that the laws for Ireland should be made in London. Canada has obtained from England what Ireland desires. England has favoured elsewhere the doctrine to which Irish people who cry 'Ireland for the Irish' now hold; and what is more, the Irish cannot forget that the land they now see in possession of others was taken by force from their ancestors, who legitimately possessed it." The flames of agitation, we are told, are spreading, and the only panacea for all is an Irish Parliament. Of this doubtless Pope Leo XIII. is anxious to be the leading spirit. The *Voce della Verità* has a very similar article, in which the present agitation is declared to be the continuation of the great movement inaugurated by O'Connell, which will have a happy issue "if the revolutionary passions of falsifying its scope do not convert it into a rebellion—an episode of the great revolution which for nearly a century has convulsed the nation, and the result of which has been the confiscation of their most sacred rights in favour of a rival sect which tyrannises over them." The *Voce* then hopes that the various virtues of both the Irish and the English "give us ground that 1880 will close the era of the agitation commenced in 1828," that the Irish will acquire complete liberty, and break the chains which still bind them to the servitude of the soil, while "remaining faithful to their religious traditions, and continuing to be the most devoted subjects of the great Crown of England." General Garibaldi has gained his lawsuit for a divorce, the Court of Appeal having reversed the adverse judgment of the Court of First Instance.—A solemn mass for the repose of the late King Victor Emmanuel's soul was celebrated in the Church of Santissimo Sudario on Wednesday. King Humbert was present.

RUSSIA.—The rumoured increase in the armaments on the western frontiers of Russia for offensive purposes is warmly denied, and the movements of the troops are stated to be merely due to the changes in the Russian military organisation which were suspended by the war with Turkey. As for the renewed manufacture of arms, this is covered by the simple fact that with the exception of the Guard and a few Caucasian regiments, the army is provided with very indifferent rifles. Respecting Prince Lobanoff's appointment as Ambassador to England, Europe is assured by the *Vedomosti* that "the system established in London by Count Schouvaloff will not be changed," but at the same time Prince Lobanoff is congratulated on being more fortunate than his predecessor inasmuch as Lord Beaconsfield is less popular, and the return of the Liberals near at hand. As for any *rapprochement* between Russia and England, this is declared to be very improbable, "as we—i.e., Russia—carry liberty everywhere at the point of the bayonet, while the English, under the form of trade, and often with the most perfect engines of war, carry slavery and oppression."

GERMANY.—It is curious to contrast this language with a lecture given in Berlin by Baron von Munchausen on the "English in South Africa, in which the lecturer, an officer on the Prussian staff, declared that "England is accomplishing in South Africa a great work of civilisation. . . . With unrivalled skill England has accomplished her task by culture both in the Cape and Natal."

Political matters are temporarily at a standstill, owing to the continued illness of Prince Bismarck, who is still suffering very severely from neuralgia at Varzin. The only items of interest indeed are the voting of a grant of 300,000*l.* towards relieving the famine-stricken inhabitants of Upper Silesia, the sufferers numbering 106,000; and a semi-official note stating that the King of Denmark had not offered to mediate between the Duke of Cumberland and the Emperor during his recent visit to Berlin, but on the contrary had stated with regret that the Duke was in no way willing to give up his contested rights.

SPAIN.—Otero, the man who attempted to assassinate the King of Spain, has written to King Alfonso, asking to be pardoned. The Senate has voted an Address, congratulating the King and Queen on their escape, and wishing them a long and prosperous reign. The debate on the abolition of slavery at Cuba was resumed on Wednesday, and in the mean time the Madrid Society for the Abolition of Slavery has petitioned Congress to decree "the immediate liberty of all slaves in Cuba."

UNITED STATES.—Messrs. Parnell and Dillon have been busy addressing Jersey City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Lowell (Massachusetts), and have published an Address to the Americans asking for aid for the sufferers in Ireland, stating that there are a quarter of a million of peasantry needing three months' help to save them also from pauperism. At Brooklyn the Rev. Ward Beecher spoke with his usual fervour, declaring himself in favour of American agitation for the relief of Irish distress, to obtain a revolution in the land system, and to induce England to do her duty towards Ireland—"Men who till the land should be its owners, and wherever such is not the case the landowners hold the tillers by the throat."

The agitation in Maine is increasing, the State now possessing a double Government. The new Democratic Governor, Mr. Lamson, has taken office, but the Republicans have seized the State House of Augusta, and, forming a Legislature of their own, have passed resolutions requesting the Supreme Court to decide which is the legal Government. General Chamberlain, the Commander of the Militia and a Republican, has called upon the Militia to obey no one but himself until a Governor be legally elected, which he contends Governor Lamson is not.—The report of the New York foreign trade for 1879 shows imports to the value of 67,998,602*l.*, and exports to the value of 71,243,713*l.*, being an increase over those of 1878 of 11,191,158*l.* and 1,360,053*l.* respectively.—In California the total eclipse of the sun has been successfully witnessed by the observation party, under Professors Davidson and Frisbie, from the summit of the St. Lucia Mountain. The first contact occurred within 1½ sec. of the computed time.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In Austro-Hungary considerable satisfaction has been experienced at Baron Haymerle's speech, promising that negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce with Germany will be speedily resumed, and with the Foreign Minister's giving an account of Austria's relations with Eastern Europe. A duel was fought at Pesth on Saturday between the editor of a newspaper and a member of the Reichstag, which has created considerable excitement, as the Deputy's action is considered to be a violation of freedom of opinion in the Press, and there has been serious rioting.—In EGYPT financial matters still form the universal topic, and it is stated that the Unified Debt interest will be reduced to 4½ per cent., with an increase on realisation of a surplus. The departure of Colonel Gordon is universally regretted.—In the WEST INDIES, the Island of St. Kitt's has been ravaged by a flood. Two hundred persons were drowned and 50,000*l.* worth of property destroyed.—From SOUTH AFRICA the only news is that Pretorius, the ex-President of the Transvaal, and Paul Krüger, the President of the Boers' Committee, have been arrested; and that an official inquiry has been ordered by the War Office into the statement of the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent (Dr. W. H. Russell) respecting the conduct of certain regiments in the Transvaal.—On the WEST COAST OF AFRICA the King of Agbosome's chief has ceded to England their sea-board territory, extending two miles inland, for the sum of 252*l.*, and the privilege of landing duty free twenty puncheons of rum and sixty cases of gin. Some adjoining territory has also been secured on similar terms; but the people will not sanction the action of the chiefs. The object of the annexation is said to be to prevent smuggling into British territory.—In HOLLAND a lottery on a large scale is being organised under the auspices of the King and Queen. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Northern Brabant.



THE Queen will remain in the Isle of Wight for another month, returning to Windsor about February 20th. Her Majesty on Saturday gave audience to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who subsequently, with the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, joined the Queen and the Princess Beatrice at dinner. Next morning Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine Service at Whippingham Church, where the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng officiated. The Princess Frederica of Hanover arrived on a visit to the Queen on Monday, accompanied by Prince Leopold, who had been spending a few days in town. On Tuesday Her Majesty decorated with the Victoria Cross Private William Jones, of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, for his gallantry at Rorke's Drift, where, as hospital orderly, he assisted in removing the sick under circumstances of great danger.—Her Majesty has been much grieved by the death at Mentone of the Earl of Roden, one of the Royal Lords-in-Waiting, and son of Viscountess Jocelyn, who was at one time Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen.—Her Majesty has sent her portrait and autograph to Mrs. Webb, a Ledbury lady, who has lately kept her 101st birthday, and has requested the centenarian to send her photograph in return.—Specimens of the work of the girls belonging to the London Flower Girl Brigade have been received by the Queen.—Her Majesty has appointed the Hon. Ethel Cadogan Maid of Honour in the stead of the Hon. Emily Cathcart, who has resigned, and has been appointed extra Woman of the Bedchamber by the Queen.

The Prince of Wales closed his visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge on Saturday, having shot daily in Windsor Park with good sport, the pheasants and rabbits being very plentiful. Before leaving Windsor the Prince opened the new Albert Institute, and an account of the ceremony will be found in another column. The Prince spent Sunday in town, and next day went down to Hughenden to pay a private visit to Lord Beaconsfield, meeting with a warm reception on reaching the station at Wycombe, where he was received by Mr. Corry, Lord Beaconsfield's secretary. On Tuesday the Prince returned to town.—The Princess has remained at Sandringham with her daughters, and on Sunday the Royal party attended Divine Service at St. Mary Magdalene's.—The Prince of Wales has become patron of the Nice Regatta, and has entered his new yacht *Formosa*, which he has bought from Sir F. Stanley, to take part in the races.—Princes Albert Victor and George arrived at Barbadoes in the *Bacchante* on Christmas Day.

The Duke of Edinburgh has left Cannes for Paris, the Duchess remaining behind with her mother, the Empress of Russia, who is a shade better. The Duke has appointed Lieutenant C. Le Strange, R.N., as his extra Equerry-in-Waiting.—The Princess Louise starts for Canada, in the *Sarmatian*, next Thursday. She was present on Tuesday evening at a concert at the Steinway Hall, given on behalf of the Victoria Hospital for Children.—The ex-Empress Eugénie will not go to Zululand in the *Danube*—the vessel in which her son travelled, but will leave in the *German* on March 26th. As the *German* is an exceedingly swift vessel, the ex-Empress will thus arrive at Natal in time to reach the spot of the Prince's death by the actual anniversary, June 1st, and to ensure this the *German* after leaving the mails at Cape Town, will go straight to Natal. The seventh anniversary of Napoleon III.'s death was commemorated last week at Chislehurst by a requiem mass, at which the ex-Empress was present.—The Empress of Austria reached Paris on Monday, and was to leave on Thursday for London on her way to Ireland for her hunting visit.—Prince William of Prussia has quite recovered from the injury to his leg, and has been present at a family dinner at the Imperial Palace.—There is a rumour of a marriage between the second son of the King of Sweden, Oscar, Duke of Gothland, and Princess Helen of Waldeck, fourth daughter of the reigning Prince, and sister to the present Queen of Holland. The young Prince is twenty years of age, and the Princess eighteen.



THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH.—The *National Church* says that the statement recently made in the *Spectator*, that the aggregate riches of the Church of England is "vast beyond all existing parallel," is "both inaccurate and misleading," the fair inference from it being that the average income of the clergy would be far above existing needs. Taking the total income as 4,014,000*l.*, and deducting therefrom the total income of the Bishops, and the taxes (other than income tax), and sums usually paid by occupiers, there would remain 2,924,000*l.* to be divided amongst all the benefited clergy, yielding an average income for incumbents of only 216*l.* per year, without any sustentation whatever for curates; whilst, if incumbents and curates were both to share, the average income of each would be less than 150*l.* per year, from which heavy deductions would have to be made for charity, schools, and other inevitable expenses. What is really needed, says our contemporary, is that the lay Churchmen, with their amazing riches—not a few of them with an annual income exceeding that of all the Bench of Bishops put together—should endow, when needed, the clergy of their own locality with an adequate sum for their maintenance, instead of leaving them to exist on endowments provided by the liberality of their ancestors.

EPISCOPAL LABOUR.—The *Times* publishes the following statistics from a Bishop's work-book for 1879, with the remark that the work described is by no means exceptionally heavy:—"Sermons preached, 80; clergy ordained, 50; churches consecrated, 4; churchyards consecrated, 2; churches opened, 23; confirmations held, 63; candidates confirmed, 7,211; speeches at public meetings, 40; other addresses given, 152; committee meetings attended, 46; interviews, 474; letters received, 6,744; letters answered with his own hand, 4,529."

TRURO CATHEDRAL.—It is stated that the Prince of Wales has promised to lay the foundation stone of the new cathedral at Truro, and that the Lord Mayor of London, who is a native of the city, will attend the ceremony in State.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN has petitioned the Pope for the canonisation of the martyrs who shed their blood for the Faith in consequence of the Anglican schism. "The leaders of this noble host," say the petitioners, "were Cardinal Fisher and the Lord Chancellor More, whose fidelity approached his apostate master; while it was closed by the illustrious Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, who offered his life in sacrifice." They submit that it is truly meet and just that the Vicar of Christ should at length, in the sight of the whole universe, crown with glory the men who, during five whole generations, never relinquished the hope of winning back their country to our Lord and

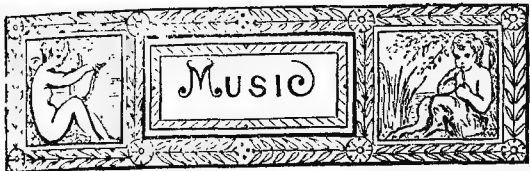
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His Vicar, and who surrendered their lives in that effort. They go on to say that the last fifty years has witnessed a great change in all parts of English society, numbers of men and women having given up the errors of the Protestant sects, especially those of the Church of England, and embraced the Catholic Faith—a Christian harvest which seems just to set down to the blood of our martyrs. This thought inspires them with a strong hope that, if they were to receive the honour of canonisation, a much richer harvest of fresh Christians would be granted to the prayers of their new patrons.

A CERUOUS COMPLAINT was made against the workhouse at the last meeting of the Horsham Board of Guardians, who it was stated had, in administering the Sacrament to one of the inmates, spilt some of the consecrated wine upon her apron, the inmates remarking that it had "become consecrated," had cut out the stained portion and taken it away to be kept in the church. The guardians censured this conduct, and threatened that if it were repeated, "more serious notice would be taken of it." The reverend gentleman has since explained that it was the woman and not himself who spilt the wine, and that, having regard to the reverence with which our Church orders any remains of the consecrated elements to be treated, he thought the best thing to be done was to destroy the saturated part. He accordingly burnt it, and was to destroy the saturated part. He accordingly burnt it, and was to destroy the saturated part.

THE ISANDLWANA MEMORIAL CROSS.—The proposal that a memorial cross should be erected at Isandlwana has called forth a protest from the Rev. G. R. Badenoch, of the Protestant Educational Institute, who says that "such a monument is not Christian, it is rather pagan and idolatrous, and dishonouring to this Protestant Kingdom," and that "it would be monstrous for Protestant England to permit the Government to give its sanction to any such erection."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN CAIRO.—An English correspondent at Cairo asks us to insert an appeal for funds for the completion and embellishment of the little English church, which, he says, is situated in a fine road, in the best quarter of the city, immediately between the two principal hotels, upon a plot of ground, the gift of the Moslem ruler of the country, and yet has no garden, no trees, no pathway, no finished walls, no railings, and no gates! The church is entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions; but though the English residents give what they can, the weekly collections are small; and it is thought that England—the richest and most Christian nation of the world—ought to do something to aid them.



MR. CARL ROSA'S OPERA COMPANY.—Although Mr. Carl Rosa was, unfortunately, still too much indisposed on Saturday to occupy his accustomed post as conductor, he was furnished with an admirable substitute in Signor Alberto Randegger, who directed what, from an orchestral and choral point of view, was one of the best performances of *Rienzi* we have heard. Everything, down to the minutest detail, was carefully provided for. Of his orchestra and chorus Mr. Rosa may well feel proud, seeing that they are of his own selection; and the thoroughly effective rendering of the overture which, whatever its shortcomings as a piece of *boni operi* work, requires the nicest observance of light and shade for adequate presentment, at once put the house in good humour. An "encore" was stoutly demanded, but judiciously declined by the conductor, who on more than one occasion during the evening exhibited equally commendable reticence. The cast of the *dramatis personæ* differed in several instances from that of last season. First we had a new *Rienzi* in Herr August Schott, a German tenor of high note, more particularly as a Wagnerian singer. Comparison between the German tenor and Mr. Maas, the *Rienzi* with whom we were first made acquainted, would be invidious, and moreover, lead to nothing. That Herr Schott's voice, for some reason or other, was not precisely in good order on Saturday is undeniable—as also that he has the habit of forcing it, and singing more or less out of tune in consequence. He can boast, on the other hand, an imposing presence, and looks the Roman Tribune to the life, especially when declaiming triumphantly on horseback. Herr Schott manages his voice to admiration; but whether the exercise which he forces the noble quadruped to go through in one of the most exacting situations of the opera enhances or detracts from the effect of Wagner's music may as well be left to the decision of Wagnerians *quæ ratione*; we feel no inclination to discuss the question. The score, however, created a marked impression, and was greatly appreciated. Under the actual circumstances, however, it is better to postpone a definite opinion of Herr Schott's powers as a singer and as an actor till further experience shall enable us to speak with confidence. What is best in him, it may be said unhesitatingly, is his declamation, which, when he becomes more intimately familiar with our language, may redound as much to his credit here as it has redounded in Hanover and elsewhere on the Continent. The other leading characters were supported by Miss Josephine Yorke, an excellent *Alban*; Mlle. Marie Lido, a gentle and engaging *Irene*; and Miss Amneri Albu, a new comer, who, in her delivery of the solos allotted to the "Messenger of Peace," displayed both an agreeable voice and flexible promise. Messrs. Leslie Crotty, Snazelle, Walter P. G. Conly, and Dudley Thomas efficiently represented the subordinate parts. About *Carmen* and *Mignon*, which successively came after *Rienzi*, we shall speak next week, premising that the dramatic opera, side by side with the historical, shone to our advantage, and that Miss Gaylord's *Mignon* is in all respects a performance full of interest and charm. *Rienzi* was repeated on Wednesday, with the same results. *Mignon* was to be seen again last night; and for this evening we are promised Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*. Meanwhile the production of Herrman Gutz's *Taming of the Shrew*, with Miss Minnie Hauk as the headstrong self-willed Katherine, is eagerly anticipated.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—The novelty at Monday evening's concert was a violoncello sonata in E major, a rare example of the pian school in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, for the production of which, as for other revivals of the kind, we are indebted to Signor Piatti. The composer, Giuseppe Valentini, was a powerful *virtuoso* in his day, his instrument being especially the violin. His twelve sonatas, however—as the English title-page of the edition published by Walsh (the Walsh of Handel's operatic *trios*)—"Opera ottava," shows—were intended either for violin or violoncello, and how well they fit the last-named instrument was conclusively proved by the highly-finished and masterly performance of Signor Piatti, who was overwhelmed with applause at its conclusion. Not the least welcome features of Mr. Arthur Pappell's concerts are the occasional specimens brought forward of Italian masters to whom the art in its technical appliances is so greatly indebted. The pianoforte accompaniment (played on this occasion by Mr. Zebini) is by Signor Piatti himself, who has constructed it on the composer's own "figured bass"—and, it should be added, with admirable judgment. The quartets at this concert were Schubert's "Sylvian" A minor, and Haydn's but lately revived B minor—the "Miniature Quartet," as it has not inappropriately been styled—4th of the immortal "83" with which frequenters

of St. James's Hall have enjoyed the privilege of becoming acquainted. It is to be hoped that the intelligent Director will still further explore this mine of wealth. There is really more genuine stuff in one of Haydn's Quartets than half-a-dozen of the long-span-out modern effusions which of recent years have been forced into public notice. Haydn, who has always much to say, says it tersely and epigrammatically, while too many of his successors who have little, if anything, to reveal, occupy not seldom some three-quarters of an hour in disclosing thus much to the wearied listener. The clever young pianist, Mlle. Janotha, who appears to have taken almost exclusive hold of the Popular Concert platform, gave Beethoven's remarkable "Variations on an Original Theme, in C minor" (31 in all), with her accustomed spirit and mechanical correctness; and Miss Daiman, who, with something still to acquire as a singer, is possessor of a contralto voice to be envied, gave Beethoven's so-called "Creation Hymn," and a *Lied* by Schubert (*Anglican*—"To the Lyre"). The pianist announced for the concert of this afternoon is Dr. Hans von Bülow; and (as might have been expected) Mendelssohn's beautiful quartet in E flat, his first important composition for stringed instruments, and last of the "posthumous" publications, is, "by general desire," to be repeated. Dr. von Bülow is put down for the sixth and not least remarkable of John Sebastian Bach's *Suites Anglaises*—which, let us hope, he will present as pure and unadulterated "Bach's own," without admixture of Liszt and Co.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—Of the new songs produced on Wednesday evening, the chief success was attained by "Good Company," composed by Stephen Adams and written by Charles Mackay. Both music and words are very taking, it was admirably sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd, and received an enthusiastic encore. "Dolly Varden," by Cotsford Dick, a truly English ballad, something after the style of the "Bailiff's Daughter of Islington," was sung by Miss Mary Davies, and also received an encore. The music of "My Friend," by A. H. Behrend, sung by Mr. Santley, is not striking. The words are preferable to the melody, and the same may be said of "The Lights of London Town," by Diehl, sung by Miss Orridge. Among other ditties which drew especial favour we may mention "The Well of St. Keyne," charmingly delivered by Miss Mary Davies, Offenbach's "C'est l'Espagne," splendidly rendered by Madame Trebelli, and the old friend of our youth Spolde's "The Days We Went a Gipsying," capably sung by Mr. Redfern Hollin.

WAIFS.—The new opera by Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert has, according to all accounts, been wonderfully successful in New York. Already two companies have been formed to give it in other large towns, north and south. The copyright of the *Pirates of Penzance* for England has been secured by its simultaneous performance at the Royal Bijou Theatre, in the small town of Paignton (Devonshire).—The famous violinist, August Wilhelmj, has been making a tour through the Western cities of the United States. He is, and no wonder, everywhere eulogised by the local Press.—Mlle. Marimon's fourth part at the New York Academy of Music was the "Queen of Night" in *Il Flauto Magico*. How she executes the trying and difficult "bravura" music of this London opera-goers do not require to be informed. The gifted Belgian songstress has already started on her long-projected concert and operatic tour, which, her fame having preceded her in each important town, may be reckoned on as an assured success.—Madame Ilma di Murska, with Madame Marie Roze and other distinguished members of the company at Her Majesty's Theatre, have commenced their provincial tour under the direction of Mr. Henry Mapleson.—Signor Randegger's cantata, *Fridolin* (originally composed for the Birmingham Festival) was performed with great success on Tuesday night by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, under the personal direction of the composer, Sir Julius Benedict, who has for so many years filled the post of conductor at these first-class concerts, gracefully resigning the bâton to his worthy *confrère* on this special occasion. Signor Randegger, after the concert, was obliged to speed post-haste to London to resume his duties at Her Majesty's Theatre, worthily fulfilled during his brief absence by Mr. Pew, Mr. Carl Rosa's frequent deputy during the annual provincial tours.

MODERN LANGUAGES

THE Conference of the Headmasters of Public Schools met this Christmas at Eton, and the subject matter of their discussion was the teaching of modern languages.

In considering the question the most important points are: firstly, the value of modern languages as opposed to classical, as an educational instrument; and, secondly, in what manner a knowledge of them is best to be acquired.

The primary object of education is to teach the pupil to reason and to use his mental powers. The accumulation of facts without system or arrangement does not constitute knowledge, and the learner is not educated by acquiring them. The difference between a good and a bad teacher lies as much as anything in this; the able man imparts facts and leads the scholar on to reason from the facts, treating the facts as a means. These facts the inferior instructor teaches as an end.

The ancient languages have been so thoroughly worked at by generation after generation of schoolmasters that all the machinery for teaching them is ready to hand; the grammars are clear, the dictionaries cheap and simple, and text-books for translation good and numerous. The path has been trodden by such a multitude of feet that the difficulties in the way of acquiring a familiarity with either Greek or Latin up to a certain point and in a certain manner are reduced to a minimum.

But because they are so much reduced the teaching has a tendency to become mechanical and useless. Instead of a philosophical view of the language as a language, with its bearing on all other languages of the same family, being taken, and the knowledge of one language made a step to the knowledge of other languages by considering what its structure has in common with them, it is taught as a collection of vocabularies,—words and idioms, and nothing further. Hence the labour is barren, and there is no heart in the work.

A dead language has the advantage over a living one that its constructions are crystallised, and capable of no further change. In the hands of a good teacher Latin forms an admirable foundation on which to build a literary knowledge of other languages; colloquial proficiency only comes from speaking a tongue and hearing it spoken.

It is too often forgotten that the method of teaching the dead languages in vogue at schools and universities is adapted for obtaining a literary knowledge of them. To apply the same system to living languages, and expect to acquire anything thereby beyond the power of writing grammatically and reading with facility, is absurd. To speak with ease and elegance it is necessary that the ear should be attuned to the cadence of the sentences, as well as that the memory should be charged with the words and idioms of the language.

It is most difficult to obtain efficient French or German masters for schools. Few foreigners can preserve discipline over English boys, and without discipline no work is done; moreover, though they are masters of their own language, and have a literary knowledge of English, they very seldom speak the latter perfectly, and this puts them at a very great disadvantage.

The most successful teachers in schools are Englishmen who add a grammatical and literary knowledge of French to colloquial proficiency in it. Even though their pronunciation is indifferent, they understand their pupils' language; and their class-rooms are not bear-gardens,

or they themselves laughing-stocks. But these men are hard to find; though their number is yearly increasing, and is likely to increase more and more as the necessity of a modern education is fully realised and insisted on.

Those who have had no practical experience may think it possible for a headmaster to support a bad disciplinarian and obtain obedience for him by severity. This is not the case; the influence of a teacher is personal, and a feeble man exercises a disorganising effect on every class of boys with whom he has to do; while in nine cases out of ten the victims selected by him for expiatory sacrifices are comparatively innocent, and the real offenders escape unpunished.

With regard to the amount of time which should be devoted to modern languages opinions differ. At many of the public schools the hours are grudgingly spared from classical study, and the value of the time allotted still further diminished by being cut up into small portions and spread at wide intervals over the week. The secret of rapid and effectual progress is concentration of energy, that is, that one subject should be steadily worked at for a time, and the whole of the learner's powers and attention devoted to it. When some advance has been made, a comparatively small amount of time and effort will prevent retrogression.

The system of the study of modern languages in the English public schools is as yet in its infancy, and will require thirty years, perhaps, for its development. Teachers are still only feeling their way, and their pupils are suffering from their inexperience, and from the attempt to apply a method adapted for the study of the literature of the dead languages to the learning of the living.

The question how far the study of modern languages can be connected with the teaching of philology, though raised at the conference, is comparatively unimportant. There is so much work required before the tongue can speak and the mind think in a foreign language, that philological research must be put on one side for a time. Though the points on which philology throws light are interesting and instructive to the advanced scholar, the practical student requires a working knowledge of the language that will carry him about where it is spoken, and this knowledge every public school ought to be able to supply.

TRIPTOLEMUS



JURISDICTION OF THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.—The decision of the Queen's Bench Division in the suit between the Town Council of Hastings and the South Eastern Railway Company is one of immense importance, inasmuch as, unless it should be upset upon appeal, it deprives the Commissioners of much of that control which it has hitherto been supposed they could exercise over the Companies. The case briefly stated, is as follows. The people of Hastings being dissatisfied with the station accommodation afforded at Hastings and St. Leonards, and failing to persuade the Company to make any improvements, complained to the Commissioners, who issued an order that most of the suggested alterations should be at once made. The Company, however, applied for a rule prohibiting the Commissioners from proceeding further in the matter, and a few weeks ago the case was argued at great length in the Queen's Bench Division. Judgment, which was then reserved, was delivered on Monday, the Court being divided in opinion. Mr. Justice Lush held that the Commissioners were acting within their powers, whilst the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Manisty were on the side of the Company, considering that the Commissioners had not the jurisdiction which they claimed. The Railway Companies (who, it must be remembered, have not the stimulus of competition to prompt them to consider the comfort of the public), may therefore, so long as they treat all their customers alike, snap their fingers in the faces of the Commissioners, at least until this decision is reversed by a higher Court, or the state of the law is altered by Parliament.

PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—Mr. Ernest Algernon Sparks, of the Midland Circuit, who was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1863, has been appointed Assistant-Director of Public Prosecutions. The Home Secretary has issued a circular respecting the Act, in which he says that the new system is intended to supplement, not to supplant, the present one; and as one great object of the Act is to prevent the possibility of a prosecution being compounded by means of improper collusion or otherwise, whenever such possibility appears to the magistrate or to the police to be the case they are requested at once to communicate with the Director of Public Prosecutions; whose letters are to be addressed to him at the Home Office, Whitehall, until an office is provided for his use.

THE GAME LAWS.—Amongst the changes effected by the Summary Jurisdiction Act is one which gives to magistrates the option of fining poachers instead of imprisoning them. A man taken last week *in flagrante delicto* on Lord Sefton's estate of Kirkby, near Liverpool, would have been the first to benefit by this alteration; but he declared that he had no goods on which to distrain, and so, failing to pay a fine of 40s. and costs, he was sent to gaol for a month.

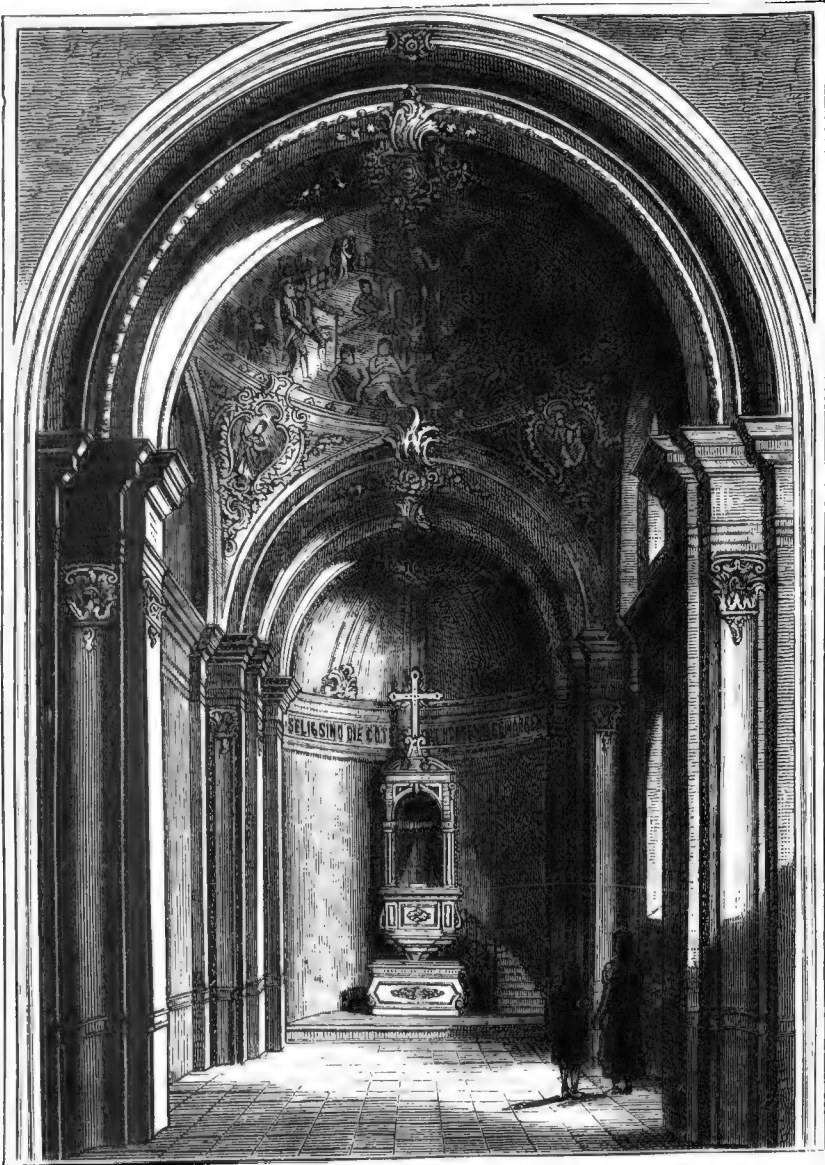
THE "ERA" LIBEL.—No one will be surprised at the result of the trial of Mr. Hodson Stanley's action against Mr. Ledger for libel, at the Central Criminal Court. The charge was founded on Mr. Clement Scott's report of a so-called "Grand Dramatic Ball" given by the prosecutor at the Cannon Street Hotel in October last. The report, which was certainly couched in severe language, said that the promoter of the ball had falsely represented it to be under the patronage of the dramatic profession, and that most of the ladies who attended were not actresses, but persons of loose morals. The plea was "justification," and the evidence went to show that speaking broadly Mr. Scott's strictures were richly deserved, although in some of the minor details his statements might not have been quite accurate. The jury deliberated half an hour, and then acquitted the defendant, adding, however, that they considered the criticism severe, a verdict which seems to have created some amusement in court. Mr. Ledger is to be congratulated on the issue of the case, although it must have put him to considerable trouble and expense; but what can be said in justification of the condition of the law, which thus practically punishes a man for the honest and unprejudiced performance of a public duty?

THE CLAIMANT'S WRIT OF ERROR came before Mr. Justice Field in chambers on Monday, when the counsel for the Crown stated that although twenty-four days had elapsed since the application for the writ, he had not been able to complete the roll of the proceedings of the trial. The hearing of the case was therefore postponed for fourteen days longer.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT true bills for wilful murder have been returned against James Lewis Paine and Fanny Matthews for the murder of Miss M'Lean, but the trial has been postponed till next sessions. Dr. Norman M'Lean having returned from America, has had an interview with the Treasury authorities, and will probably be called as a witness.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE have during the last few days been reported with alarming frequency. At Croydon, on Sunday week, a man, who seems to have been insane, shot himself through the head, after firing at a man with whom he had been in business, and threatening the life of a young woman living in the same house. —At Hendon an old man of sixty, who had been suffering from

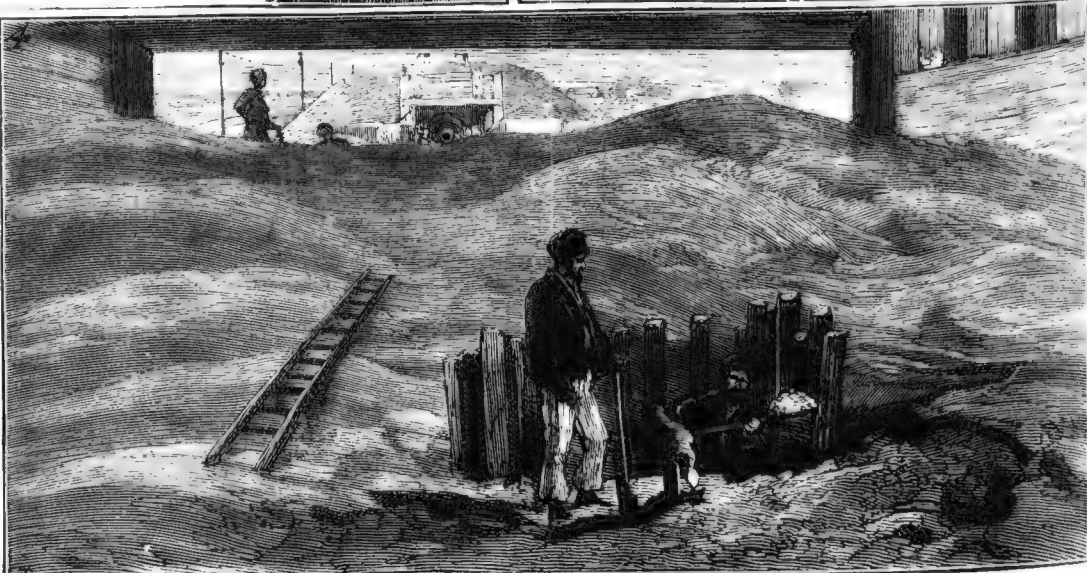
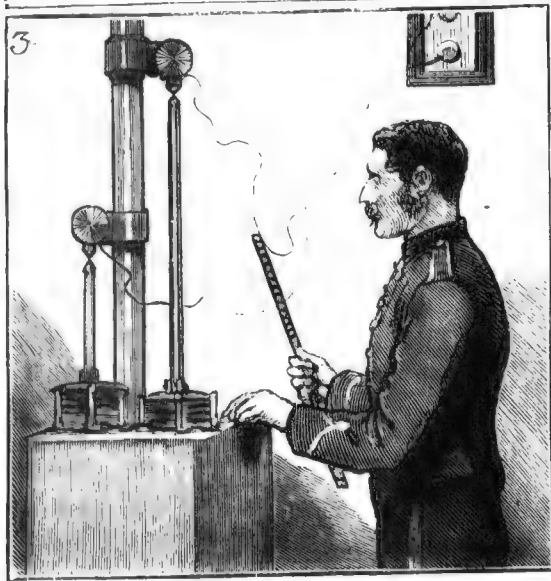
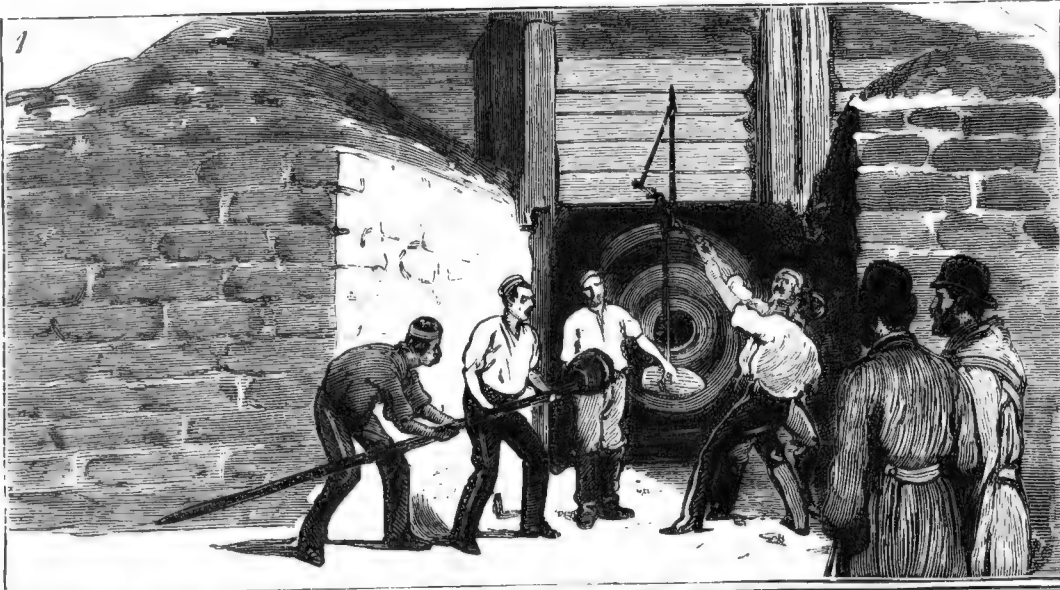
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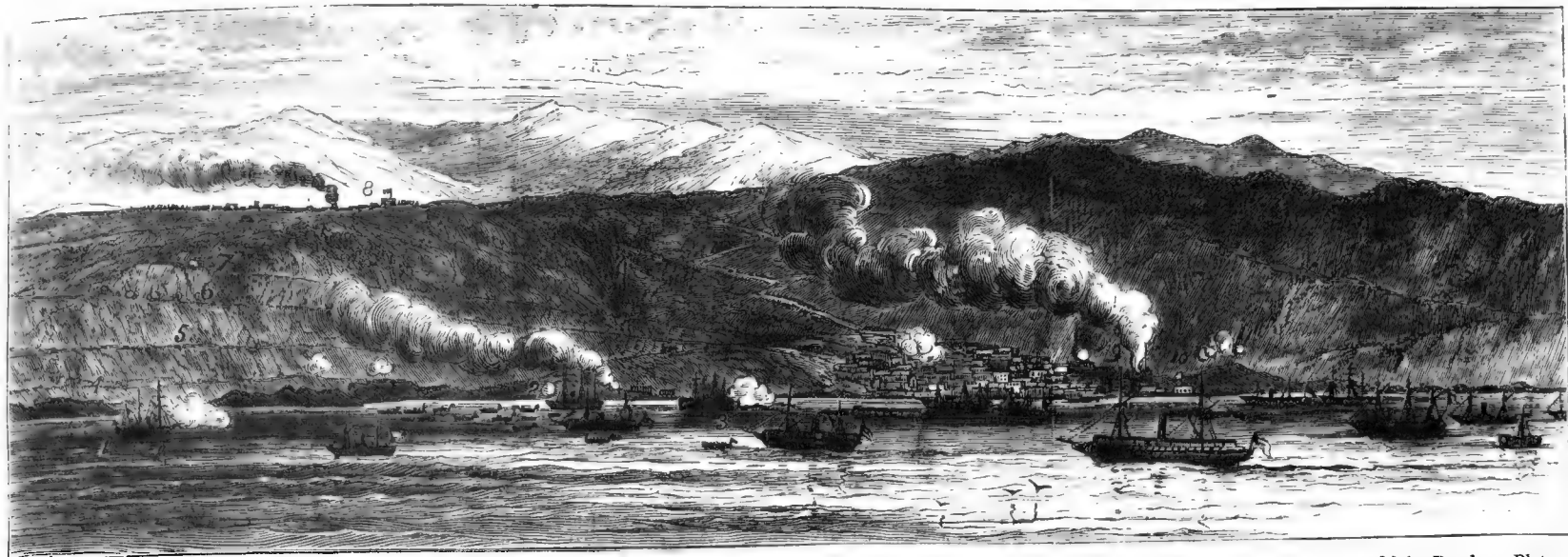
THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN TYROL AT INNSBRUCK



THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN—A LANE IN THE VILLAGE OF KHUSHI



1. Loading the Gun.—2. Firing by Electricity.—3. Apparatus for Recording the Velocity of the Shot.—4. Digging out the Projectile.
EXPERIMENTS WITH THE 38-TON "THUNDERER" GUN



1. Corvalonga.—2. Magalhaens.—3. Almirante Cochrane.—4. Small Bay where the Landing Party, 700 strong, went on Shore.—5. Footpath.—6. Railway.—7. Mule Road to Platcau, 2,000 feet high.—8. Peruvian Camp.—9. Town on Fire.—10. English Consul's House.—11. One Gun (100-pounder Parrott) Battery.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA—THE TAKING OF PISAGUA BY THE CHILIANS, Nov. 2, 1879



BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. A. TYTLER, V.C., C.B.



THE LATE WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON
Died Dec. 27, aged 58



CHRISTMAS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—HOW IT WAS WE MISSED THE FESTIVITIES

SINLESS SABBATH-BREAKING

By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"

I AM no Sabbatarian. That is, I do not believe in the Jewish Sabbath—which, if kept at all, should be kept on a Saturday—and is, to my mind, no more binding on us Christians than the Feast of Weeks, of Tabernacles, or other Mosaic ceremonials; necessary to the world in its infancy, not now. But I do believe in Sunday: the first day of the week—the Lord's Day—on which He rose from the dead, and "opened the gates of heaven to all believers." Unbelievers, even, often find a certain peaceful sanctity in a periodical day of rest; but to us, our Master's confessed servants, it is a peculiar delight and privilege to remember His day and keep it holy.

How?—It is one of the most difficult questions of our day. In what way can we Christians—real, earnest, openly-professing Christians—"break the Sabbath"—that is, the Mosaic bonds which so heavily oppress us—and yet not become heathens, either in name or thought, nor cast from us that blessed safeguard of one day in the week when the dizzy round of both labour and pleasure has a pause—which gives to all who desire it at least a chance of remembering those better things which raise them above the beasts that perish?

Let me preface a brief word or two of argument by a still briefer word of experience.

"We must do at Rome as the Romans do—so of course you won't go to church?"

This was said to me in Paris one summer Sunday morning—too summer-like to incline one to spend it in any English chapel, amidst close air, feeble preaching, and feeble music. So as there is some truth in the aforesaid axiom, and it is often good to worship with any worshipping Christians among whom we may chance to be—we went to early mass in the nearest church.

That gathering of all classes into a crowded, earnest, devout congregation—how it startles people accustomed to believe in the "wickedness" of Paris!—Where in London could we find the like? so many hundreds who rise early from their beds to go and pray—and evidently do pray—to whom, or for what, God knows. But He does know—and hear. And the mere act of faith, in this worldly and sceptical age, is a touching and ennobling thing. Any one who despises "foreigners" and their religion, should just go to a Paris church—any church—at eight o'clock on a Sunday morning; he will come out, I think, a little ashamed of himself.

Still more so—should he choose to "assist" at the eleven o'clock High Mass, which we did not do, for the crowd was too great. We went instead to regale our eyes with the heavenly pictures—the Madonnas and Holy Children, the saints and angels innumerable, who smiled serenely from the silent walls of the almost deserted Louvre.

"It is usually empty at this hour," said a young Catholic lady who was with me. "But by and by, when Mass is over, the Louvre and the Salon also, which is open on Sundays free, are thronged to overflowing. We all go to church, but when church is over we amuse ourselves—why not? Surely *le bon Dieu* likes to see His children happy, especially on a Sunday?"

An unanswerable question. And the Sabbath silence of the Louvre answered another question—that the opening of picture galleries does not involve the emptying of churches, for those who really wish to go to church. Those who require to be driven there had better stop away.

"No, we do not keep Sunday in Paris as you in London," said my friend. "There is no *tristesse* in our religion. We worship with all our hearts while we are in church. But when we come out we do not think it wrong to smile."

Nor did I, on such a smiling day. And when, after the hour of *déjeuner* had succeeded the hours of prayer, we met all Paris turning out again, evidently bent on enjoying itself, we made up our minds to do the same. It is so easy to be grumpy and sad—so rare, so difficult to be happy, in this world. Surely its Maker did not mean it so? Surely, He meant us to be cheerful—even on a Sunday?

So we joined the throng that was flowing on, wave after wave, into the Jardin des Tuileries.

Evidently the garden of the people: of whom hundreds kept pouring in, singly, in pairs, in families—Monsieur, Madame, and the little ones—for, say what you will, Jacques Bonhomme is essentially domestic; quite as much so, in his own way, as Mr. John Bull—over whom he has some advantages. Jaques drinks very little, and he does not beat Madame, or kick her to death with his *sabots*—indeed, as a rule, he lets her have pretty much her own way in guiding the family, which she does uncommonly well. To prove this fact it was only necessary to watch that most respectable crowd—of whom none were above the *bourgeois* rank, very few better than *ouvriers*—that terrible class whom we are accustomed to think of as Communists, *pétroleuses*, &c. Yet how innocently merry they looked—how well and neatly they were dressed—no frowzy finery and tawdry dirt—as one too often sees in a Regent's Park or Hyde Park Sunday throng! And nothing could be more polite and friendly than their behaviour to one another, and to every one round—the ceaseless odd little bows—the incessant "Monsieurs" and "Madames"—even between the very poorest. We may laugh, but for all that courtesy is a kind of Christianity. And despite that sad blackened ruin before us, and sadder memories of only a few years back, let us hope that a Paris which has so speedily risen from its ashes has in it, with all drawbacks, an eternal vitality of good, which gives it the power still to rise.

Where shall we go? All is so fresh and pleasant, the trees wear still a tender green, the sun is brilliant, not broiling. The streets and buildings outside are sharply defined in the clear atmosphere, and the ever-moving crowd within goes ebbing and flowing like a great bright sea—verily even Paris looks charming on this Sunday afternoon—especially in the Tuileries Gardens.

Just ahead is a sort of nebula in the throng—a kind of coagulation, chiefly of children—to which another child is naturally drawn. "Mamma!—a theatre! Marionettes! May we go? Only think of our going to the theatre on a Sunday!"

But nothing could be more innocent than that open-air dramatic entertainment—the inner benches of which "Messieurs et mesdames" were politely implored to keep "réservés aux enfants." And truly a more rapturous circle of "enfants" was never seen—yet withal so neat and clean, so eminently respectable, that the most particular of English mothers need not have hesitated to place in it her English child. Not even when the smiling white-capped manageress having collected her few sous each from the little audience, the comedy began. I forget it now as a whole—it was something about a man being taken to prison, and his wife or mother following him on a donkey, from the back of which she was always slipping off. But it afforded ecstatic delight at the time, and is still thought of without the slightest compunction—accompanied by the beaming faces and shrill laughter of those French children, and their English neighbour. Endless were the jokes, and keenly appreciated, but there was nothing that one would have disliked a child to see or hear—weekday or Sunday. For—as I have always tried to make clear to children—what is wrong on a Sunday must be wrong all through the week, and therefore should not be done at all.

We certainly did nothing wrong in our next proceeding—viz., eating under a tree a most innocent and delicious strawberry ice, produced for some small number of sous from an ornamental erection, where a young woman and a boy administered to the thirsty and hungry every desirable luxury—except strong drink. Bonbons, cakes, chocolate, syrup, lemonade, and, above all,

huge glasses of new milk, were consumed by young and old with much satisfaction. But there was no beer, no gin, no brandy, and consequently no ill-manners—no squabbling and fighting—none of the brutalising elements which would have made it absolutely impossible for a lady and child to mingle in an English holiday crowd. In this one there was no difficulty whatever. The good French mothers regarded quite tenderly the little French-speaking English maidens, and were delighted to have their own children noticed. I heard the whole history, from birth upwards, of a certain precocious "Jean," who was just able to totter forth, sous in hand, and bargain for his own glass of milk, and found myself shortly afterwards watching with the deepest interest the first steps of a pretty little "Margot," evidently an eldest child, who was lured from the paternal hands to walk at least two yards towards the kneeling young mother, at which performance a little ring of amused spectators broke into a murmur of applause.

Very silly, perhaps—but very harmless—and scarcely to be denounced as Sabbath-breaking; no more than the endless little games planned and played by the groups of children round about—the fathers and mothers looking on. For, as I have said, Jacques Bonhomme is an essentially domestic animal, and his evident pride in Madame and the children, dressed in all their Sunday best, was a pretty sight to see.

Nor—let Sabbatarians say what they will—was it an ugly or an ominous sight—the hundred or two of people, decently, nay, elegantly, dressed, who, occupying many rows of chairs, sat chatting and laughing, waiting with the good-humoured patience peculiar to "foreigners" for the commencement of a concert—probably military, for the empty orchestra had a decided military air. The music, too, was doubtless military and secular, though I cannot say, for I did not wait to hear it. But whatever it was, I honestly think it would do the audience no harm—and that to sit listening to it, in the fresh air and sunshine, at the cost of two sous per chair, was a good deal cheaper, not to say more sanitary, to mind and body, than crowding round the bar of a gin palace, hoping thereby to kill a Sunday afternoon.

For it must be remembered, both in London and Paris, the people—the "lower classes," as we call them—have no pianofortes to play, no pictures to look at, no libraries to read in, no gardens to walk in; none of those indoor luxuries which make our "Sunday at Home" the pleasantest day of the week if we so choose. But do we? Then why should most people feel, as was honestly owned to me once by an excellent and religious lady, a clergyman's wife, "We are obliged to have service of evenings. People are glad to go to church twice—it gives them something to do—otherwise Sunday is such a long, dull day."

Did the Lord of it mean this? Does He wish us to keep His day in such a fashion that we find it "dull," and are glad when it is over? Can it please Him that we are driven into His house—partly by *ennui*, and partly by that "fear of hell" which is said to be

the hangman's whip
Which keeps the wretch in order.

Is it not possible for Christians—let me again affirm that I am not writing as an unbeliever, a heretic, or even a "worldling," as the pietists phrase it, but as an earnest Christian woman—is it not possible for us Christians to find some way of keeping the Lord's Day—publicly as in private—so that people may love it, instead of condemning, ignoring, or absolutely hating it? "I hate Sunday," is the cry of hundreds and thousands of strictly-brought-up children, who, when they grow into men and women, will doubtless become the fiercest and most reckless of anti-Sabbatarians. Is this the fault of the Giver of the Sabbath, or of ourselves?

A periodical Sabbath—a day of rest, if nothing more, is an institution so valuable that the most earnest sceptic would scarcely wish to abolish it. But between its total abolition and its Mosaic observance is there no rational medium? Can we not break the Sabbath—I mean the Jewish rigidity of its bondage—in a sinless way?

Many people think not. Only lately a body of influential gentlemen, doubtless all having libraries of their own to sit and read in all Sunday, if they wish, closed a public library to working men on Sundays—most conscientiously—and using the old argument of "the thin end of the wedge," which will apply to every attempted reformation in this world. There is no freedom which might not lead to anarchy—no change of belief which could not ultimately become atheism.

But nevertheless these well-meaning gentlemen shut the library, even as the proprietors of the Zoological and Horticultural Gardens and the shareholders of the Crystal Palace shut their domains, save to themselves and their friends. The British Museum, National Gallery, and other public buildings being also closed, the London workman has absolutely nowhere to go on a Sunday, with or without his family (except to church, and he cannot be at church all day long), unless he goes to the streets, the parks, and the public-houses; and for the great part of the year our climate narrows these three resorts down to one—the public-house.

There are evils, for which substitution, even the substitution of a not unmitigated good, is not merely the best but the sole remedy. I deliberately say that the only way to shut up our gin-palaces, beer-shops, and consequently our prisons and penitentiaries, would be to open as many places of cheap and lawful amusement as possible, and especially on a Sunday. Not perhaps for the whole of Sunday. Let the morning be kept as sacred as the most earnest church-goer could desire; but after two P.M. let the day be made both by law and custom at once a holy day and a holiday. Open to the "lower classes," as we call them, every possible door of amusement and instruction—the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all similar institutions, such as the Zoological and Horticultural Gardens. Last not least, if the Directors of the Crystal Palace would do the same, under due restrictions—I believe it would be "counted unto them for righteousness," and not for sin.

True, these changes would entail expense and trouble—every good deed always does. As people constantly argue, an extra number of officials must be provided, and they cannot have their day of rest. But far better that a small number of persons should work on a Sunday, than that a far greater number should waste their Sunday in worse than idleness—crime. The uneducated—or half-educated classes—are exactly like children; if you do not find them something good to do, they will assuredly find out for themselves something that is bad.

Many urge, that even were all these sources of popular amusement open to him, it would be of no use—the British workman would not go; that he actually prefers the public-house, or at best the heavy once-a-week dinner and beer, and the snooze at the fire-side after it—if he has a fire-side. But how few have? What hundreds of young men and young women are turned adrift every Sunday, with literally nothing to do and nowhere to go—except for the Sunday excursion trains, which have proved to be by no means an unmixed good—quite the contrary. Rational, wholesome, cheap amusement, close at hand—and after he has had his dinner at home, so that there need be no money spent upon eating and drinking, would be infinitely better and safer for the London artisan than "six hours at the seaside," whence he returns with an empty purse, a full stomach, an aching head, and a heavy heart, to pay throughout the week the penalty of his Sunday's "pleasure."

But because this sort of pleasure is wrong, and would be equally wrong every day in the week as well as Sunday, is it impossible to find any form of sinless enjoyment which should make Sunday a happy day to our children, our dependents, our "poorer brethren,"

whom we preach to out of pulpits on the duty of keeping the Sabbath, but never attempt to show how this may be done in a right, rejoicing, and yet innocent way?

Cheerfulness, loving-kindness, the rational and wholesome exercise of all our powers and affections, constitute, in the belief of many who in this sceptical age are not ashamed to call themselves Christians, the best and only form of keeping, not the Jewish Sabbath, but the Lord's Day. Could there not be found (and these few words are cast adrift like seeds in the hope that there may be found), for our humbler and weaker brethren—the ignorant are always weak—some righteous way of eliminating the good from the evil of a Continental Sunday—some form of what I call "sinless Sabbath-breaking." Then surely many of us would respond to Herrick's familiar lines:—

And, having prayed together, we
Will go with you along.

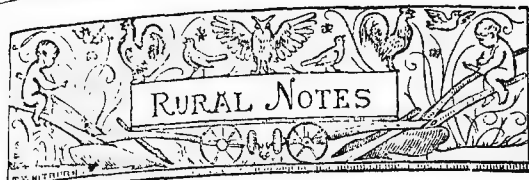


"SEBASTIAN STROME," by Julian Hawthorne (3 vols.: Bentley).—This is a story of very great power, though the power is displayed with much irregularity, and is at times perhaps scarcely visible. We should not, however, say that either in power or in fascination "Sebastian Strome" could be considered altogether equal to "Garth." But no one can question the force and genius of the novelist who could devise such a situation as we have here, when the hero, who has lived the life of the intellect till his emotions will absolutely not work, stands by the grave of the girl he has wronged, and cannot make up his mind whether he really feels shame and remorse, or only imagines that he feels them. All the same, we feel it at least as difficult to get anything like a real grasp of Sebastian Strome as of any other of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's heroes, from Bressant downwards. Much of his action, as here represented, might seem the result of sheer caprice—or as if a good and an evil angel were literally lodged within him, and his conduct was determined as one or the other gained the mastery. As to this hypothesis we can only say that, whilst the evil spirit is quite as bad as his kind, the good angel is apt to show himself remarkably stupid. Strome's behaviour to Mary Dene is sufficient proof of this. We could understand that, though in the strength of her love, she is willing to forgive his transgression, and still to marry him, he might feel bound to put her from him, either because he honestly felt that, sin-stained as he was, he was unworthy of a pure woman's love, or from some fantastic semi-pagan idea of making expiation; but why should his rejection have been accompanied by a coldness amounting to insult? And why should he have outraged the woman he loved by telling her what was entirely untrue—that he never had loved her, and had sought her only for the sake of her fortune? In fact until the very end, Sebastian's behaviour to Mary is persistently unintelligible, cruel, and unmanly. We are again in the dark as to how it comes about that a man like Sebastian Strome, one whose very face betokens him "intelligent, witty, bold, sarcastic, and inscrutable," who for months or years has been an habitual gambler, and lived as gamblers live, should, without apparent effort, have been able to throw such dust into the eyes of father and mother, though both have the clear-sightedness of spiritual insight, that they believe him full of zeal for God's glory, and living for righteousness. Nevertheless, when all is said—when it is allowed that the story is uneven, that its action sometimes drags, and that not a few chapters might be curtailed or omitted altogether—it is still true, as we said, that it is a book that bears the stamp of power and genius. The worship which the ex-groom and ex-thief bestows on the "little kid," the baby-child of Sebastian and of the girl whom poor Proat had hoped to make his own wife one day, is a very pretty episode, reminding us of some of the best touches in Bret Harte; and Sebastian's friend Smillet—that curious compound of shrewdness, absurdity, eccentricity, good-heartedness, and spiritual earnestness—is not only perhaps the most original character that we have here, but a character that might pretty well suffice to make a novelist's reputation. Mr. Hawthorne should let us see more of Smillet some day, and we can only regret that we have not space left to introduce him to the reader at greater length.

"Nell—On and Off the Stage," by B. H. Buxton, author of "Jennie of the Prince's," &c. (3 vols.: Tinsley).—As may be inferred from the title this is another story of theatrical life—more glimpses of that mysterious region "behind the scenes," often so graphic that they can hardly come from any one who writes about them merely as an amateur. For the rest, Nelly of the "Royal Sphere Theatre" seems remarkably like Jenny of "the Prince's," except that she is perhaps less amusing—the reason very likely being that Jenny had said all the good things beforehand. Both Jenny and Nelly grow and flourish with the miraculous rapidity of Jack's bean-stalk. We meet Nelly Trevor here preparing to make her first appearance as a sort of supernumerary *soubrette*, without "a speaking part," and we take leave of her just three months later, looking forward with confidence to playing Celia to the Rosalind of Edith Eliot, the greatest actress of the day.

"In Sheep's Clothing," by Mrs. H. Bennett-Edwards, author of "A Tantalus Cup," &c. (3 vols.: Samuel Tinsley); also, by the same author, "Loyella" (3 vols.: "Royal Exchange" Office).—The main incident in the first of these stories is a murder committed some twenty years before it opens. A village hind has been struck down by his young landlord, and though the culprit is acquitted, the execrations of the neighbours and townspeople are so deep and unanimous as to drive him an exile from his native land. Twenty years afterwards he returns, under another name, having amassed a large fortune as a newspaper proprietor in Australia; wins the heroine almost at first sight and marries her, she having no more suspicion of who he is in reality than the reader up to this point is supposed to have. Of course the truth comes out, and with the discovery Ulric Aylmer finds he has forfeited his wife's love hopelessly. We do not believe that the generality of wives would have regarded his crime as such a deep one, but for the shedding of blood, no matter on what ground, the fair Irion avows she can find neither pity nor forgiveness. The book is full of "tall" writing, and of reflections which the author possibly thinks profound, though their profundity seems to lie chiefly in the obscurity of their wording. But Mrs. Bennett-Edwards, anticipating, perhaps, that some might call the story we have just noticed "inflated," has thought fit to give us simultaneously with it in "Loyella" a specimen of what she could accomplish in that line if she gave her mind to try. And certainly she has shown triumphantly that "Todgers" can do it when it likes. "Weird, wild, and marvellous" beyond compare is "Loyella," and greater rubbish and theriomontade we should imagine could never have been strung together.

"The Old Love and the New," by Maurice Witton (3 vols.: Samuel Tinsley).—This Irish story of some three-quarters of a century back is plainly by a very young writer, who has not learnt his business; in consequence of which, perhaps, his book, though we will not call it unreadable, is still far from easy reading. The story is one not very easy to make out; but it may be that this does not so much matter, after all. The character in the group to which we are here introduced, who seems on the whole most effective, is the blind boy, Pat O'Leary, who plays his broken fiddle "like an angel;" but we are afraid that even he may shine chiefly by comparison.



SHEEP DISEASE.—Since our remarks on this subject last week, we have heard of serious losses in Sussex. One farmer told us he had lost twenty sheep out of forty, and only made five shillings for the carcasses. As the disease kills very slowly the sheep are on for a long time feeding, only eventually to die and prove practically worthless, even as carrion. From Leicestershire similar losses reach us, and as our previous observations related to Kent, a lives reach us, and to Somersetshire, the fluke and caw which are the diseases in question would appear to be distressingly general among the flocks. A farmer has suggested to us its origin in the annual floods of the wet summer having washed great quantities of sand over the water meadows. He stated he had found much sand in the carcasses of the sheep he had lost from the disease.

COWS.—An American dairy club has published a protest against what it believes to be the far too general custom of stinting cows of food in the period when they give no milk. The reasons for advocating a more generous diet appear to us well-founded and cogent, as supported by analogy with other species of animals.

THE PRICE OF CORN.—There has been no material change since Christmas in the price of English wheat, but the value of imported corn has declined 1s. to 2s. per qr. The efforts of Australia and of India in the way of shipments will be important this season. Indian corn is likewise declining in price, and further reductions are anticipated when arrivals of the new American crop become plentiful. The price of foreign oats remains moderate, English oats and also barley realise rather over than under an average price. Imported feeding barley may be purchased on very reasonable terms.

A CRATILY-DESIGNED FLOWER-POT.—A new flower-pot has been brought into use. This pot has several small holes low down, but round the sides, instead of the usual one big hole at the bottom. Why is this? Let us hear Mr. Peter Henderson explain the "subtlety" of the thing. Stand a flower-pot on the ground, says he, and the dull, but far from instinctless, worm will quickly find his way out of the poorer soil into the rich earth within the pot. The worm, however, is not a serpent, and is never known to rear himself up against the side of the pot, and climb in. Beyond this reason the new pots are less liable to get choked with sand, &c., and air is admitted more freely to the plants' roots in every case.

THE LATE HARVEST has been judged and found wanting by over 400 correspondents of the *Mark Lane Express*. The returns must have taken much trouble to collect, but by January we pretty well know what the harvest is, and that from the surest of sources, threshings. As our correspondent evidently wishes to prove useful to agriculturists, we may be excused recommending its conductors to wake up to the fact that a smaller report, such as that of the *Agricultural Gazette*, issued in September, would have ten times the influence of the most elaborate return issued in January. Months' delay with statistics used to be a Government, and not a Press prerogative.

WORMS.—The common earth worm is sometimes phosphorescent, and when seen at night leaves a trail of light behind it as it crawls along the ground. At other times no such light is shown, and where the ground is utterly dark a lantern will show earthworms crawling over the surface. Is this phenomenon connected in any way with the weather?

THE GREAT BUSTARD.—Two fine specimens of the great bustard have recently been shot in Jersey. We are obliged to the correspondent who informs us of the fact, and if he was the man who shot them, beg to wish he could be heavily fined for the deed.

HORSE FEEDING.—A well-known authority on horses has recently stated that if a horse is being regularly worked up to Saturday night, only half its usual portion of food should be given it on the Sunday morning. Let Mr. Littlejohn prove his case, before we consent to make Sunday a fast day, either for man or for his four-footed servants.

POTATO AND BEETROOTS.—A new variety of sweet potato is being cultivated in parts of California. It is called the Ocean Queen. Picked specimens weigh from 15 lb. up to as much as 22 lb. The yield is exceedingly heavy, and the local farmers are said to find the tuber splendid hog-feeding. Its sweetness is stated to exceed that of the beetroot, and its use for making sugar is not regarded as improbable.

"SUB TEGMINE FAGI."—Mr. S. A. Brennan asserts that the *Vigilant fagus* must be translated oak and not beech. He does not explain what is to become of *quercus*, or in what way philology takes his new reading. His authorities should be comprehensive, seeing that they range from Julius Cæsar to the Library of Entertaining Knowledge. The *crux* appears to be Cæsar's statement that he found no *fagi* in Britain. Now, many of our now most common trees were not originally indigenous. Are there any means of ascertaining whether the beech was introduced into England? The old Romans were great gardeners, and another Lucullus may have brought, not fruit trees from Asia to Italy, but beeches from Italy to England.

TITHES.—The rate of rent-charge for this year is 107l. 17s. 9½d. per 100l. Last year the rate was 111l. 15s. 1½d.—since the tithes were altered to a rent-charge the average has been 103l. 2s. 1¼d., and it seems strange that in the present depressed times the rate should still be so much above the average. The fact to our mind is a very damnable comment upon the seven years' system of making up the averages.

WELSH CATTLE.—In agricultural circles considerable interest has attached to the dispersion of the herd of pure Welsh cattle belonging to Mr. Parry, Beddgelert. The sale which has just occurred will long be remembered for the extraordinary prices realised in a time of depression. Mr. John Platt of Bodior, Anglesey, was a large buyer. For two fine three-year-old heifers he paid 360 and 250 guineas respectively.

SPRING SEEDS.—The leading seed-supplying firms have issued their spring catalogues. The modest unbound octavo pamphlets which satisfy the largest book firms and the generality of dealers are far beneath the soaring mind of the agricultural seedsman. His catalogue is a quarto, enriched with gorgeous cover of all the pictorial colours, and a few others thrown in. Coloured pictures illustrate the new varieties of plants, and small treatises accompany the lists of seeds, showing the way to grow them, and suggesting their arrangement with other plants. Of course, these gratis books are published with a trade purpose, but not the less are they of use, and well worthy a place on the country gentleman's shelves.

WOODCOCKS.—Why, asks Mr. Malan, do woodcocks, when leaving the covers at dusk, wide-awake and hungry, as a rule fly slowly, in a more or less lazy, careless, "owly" manner; whereas, at dawn, when returning from the meadows, gorged and sleepy, their flight is most hurried, straight, and rapid—the birds then, flying low, just clearing the hedgerows, and showing every sign of being cautious and eager to avoid danger? We do not know exactly why they do this, but instinct may tell them that danger

comes with day; besides, after a good dinner, they may consider life more "worth living" than was the case when they set forth, and so be less reckless of their personal safety.

TOADS.—A gentleman in Lancashire recently observed a toad climb a six-foot vertical plastered and whitewashed wall. The persevering batrachian was more than an hour "doing the ascent."



We shall not attempt to deal in detail with Mr. Clodd's "Jesus of Nazareth; embracing a Sketch of Jewish History to the Time of His Birth" (Kegan Paul and Co.). It would be hard to do so without becoming controversial. His style is as charmingly simple as in "The Childhood of the World" and "The Childhood of Religions;" and he shows the same rare gift of teaching as it were unawares that he wants his readers to learn. But the religious periodicals which spoke of his first book as an admirable children's manual, must feel they were strangely mistaken in him. The man who says of John the Baptist: "When and where he was born, and who were his parents, we know not," and of Our Lord: "He was one of a large family of boys and girls, whether the eldest among them or not we cannot say," classes himself with the author of "Philochristus," if not with Strauss and Renan. With his remarks about the Holy Sepulchre we fully agree. It is a scandal to our faith that "in a church filled with sham relics and tricked out with gewgaws, Christian sects should scowl and wrangle, and only be kept from flying at one another's throats by the presence of Mahometan soldiers." Mr. Clodd's Old Testament history, filling half the book, might well be separately published, for it may be read without pain by many who would altogether shrink from his way of dealing with the New Testament records. Like Mr. Matthew Arnold, he points out (without accounting for it) the fact that the Jewish law "makes for righteousness" as no other law ever did. His criticism is seldom wild; Kuenen has taught him how doubtful it is that the so-called Elohist preceded the Jehovahist. We endorse his protest against the nonsense which has been and is talked about the Lost Tribes, and we think few will dispute what he says about Persian influence on Jewish thought, and about the value (so much lost sight of) of the Books of Maccabees.

"The Life of Alexander Duff, LL.D., by George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D., Vol. II." (Hodder and Stoughton).—A biography must be unusually interesting to stand the trial of being brought out by instalments; but Dr. Duff's life is, as we showed last July, unusually interesting. Through the thousand pages to which the two volumes run, the interest rarely flags, and the work has a right to be long, for it is not only the life of a great man, but the history of a great cause. Vol. 2 opens with the Free Church controversy. Dr. Duff had as a missionary "deputation" taken the measure of parties in the Kirk, and what he had seen of the Moderates led him to go heart and soul with the Evangelicals—i.e., the Free Churchers. Some of the stories about these Moderates are so unedifying that we are tempted to believe (what has sometimes been said) that Burns's "Holy Fair" was drawn from the life. In India, fourteen missionaries, with Dr. Duff at their head, joined the Free Church, thereby losing, among other property, the Institution founded by them, and "morally and equitably belonging to Dr. Duff." His proposal was that the Kirk should allow them to buy it back and to go on in the old place with the work in which they had been so successful, the other party breaking ground among the cities of Upper India. This proposal was rejected, and Dr. Duff set himself, with his usual self-denying zeal, to found a second College. One of his helpers was Sir James Outram, the "Bayard of India," who, justly hating the most unjust conquest of Sindh, gave to good works all his 3,000l. prize money (blood money, he called it). From this new College, in 1844, several students of a much higher social grade than the converts of 1839 sought baptism. The Seels and Mulliks, and other great Bengalee families were so enraged that they not only hired clubmen to threaten Dr. Duff's life, but also founded a secular free school, of which a Jesuit undertook the management. Nor did Dr. Duff confine himself to educational work among high and low of both sexes in Calcutta, and to missionary effort almost all over India; he also found time and money (for money always seemed to flow in when he wanted it) to play the chief part in setting up the much-needed Great Native Hospital at Calcutta. Altogether he was one of the most wonderful modern instances of the Celt at his best—eloquent, single-minded, self-denying to a degree, carried through all difficulties by that *perfidium ingenium* which yet in him never overpassed the limits of good sense. His behaviour during the Mutiny shows this; thanks to his influence and example "his converts proved that Christianity meant active loyalty." Men so earnest are almost necessarily narrow; but his sympathies were remarkably wide; only once, when he went out of his way to condole with Bishop Gray and Dean Douglas on the heresy of their brother of Natal, did he allow zeal to outrun discretion. He must have been disgusted when the Dean, soon after made Bishop of Bombay, at once publicly declared that "there could be no true or acceptable Christianity in India which did not flow from those who had the grace of orders." Interesting as are Dr. Duff's relations with Indian notabilities, his life after he finally left India is hardly less interesting; the record of it brings us into the thick of almost all the movements of the day. The still unsettled case of Professor Robertson Smith, for instance, he watched with great eagerness. His influence was by no means limited to his converts. Dukshina Runjun Mookerjee, who after the Mutiny was rewarded with a confiscated estate in Oude, called his model village Duffpore, out of admiring respect for one whose religion, however, he was unable to accept. Reading this life, we can understand the young officer's remark: "If all the missionaries were like Dr. Duff, what a different place India would be."

Wholly different in style and subject are the seven hundred pages of "Jungle Life in India; or, the Journeys and Journals of an Indian Geologist," by V. Ball, M.A., Geological Survey of India (De la Rue and Co., Bunhill Row).—Mr. Ball disavows any intention of describing Imperial India, the India of great cities and great rajahs. His rajahs are very small men; and his cities are mostly the jungle-covered ruins of forgotten dynasties, outlying posts which the Aryan was not able to hold against Kols and other Dasys. By the advice of friends he has, instead of writing essays on the different districts which he visited, simply printed the journals of fourteen years. This plan is best for readers who are going out to India, as showing them what sort of a life, monotonous at best, they must expect; but it is unfair to the general reader, who amid trivial detail is likely to pass over important matters. He does not write as a sportsman, yet his adventures with tigers and elephants and bears and gaur (bisons) are such as a professed *shikaree* might be proud of. And though he modestly underestimates his notes on geology and zoology, readers who care for those subjects will find them brimfull of instruction. As a set-off against hard lonely work, he had often the delight of working in ground untouched by any other scientist. Even the names of places where he spent much time are unfamiliar to most of us. For years he worked in the Chutta Nagpoor division of West Bengal. He also made two visits to the Andamans and the less known Nicobars, and got up into Afghanistan, and down into Orissa. His book is a mine of information on all sorts of subjects, from gold and

diamonds and coal and copper (all worth working), to stone-throwing monkeys, and wolf-children, and the huge cocoa nut-eating crabs of the Nicobars; and from how flint implements are made (you may still see the Andamanese making them) to the advisableness of going barefoot when boots light as well as strong are not forthcoming. We commend to Cornish antiquaries the suggestion that a small "holed stone" was used as a "knuckle-duster." India is a new world; and the more those who have to live there learn about it the better. "What sort of fellows are they?" you ask about a new tribe; "Low-caste people," replies your servant; "for they eat fowls," fowls being the staple European fare. He does not mean to be rude; and it is well to understand such like peculiarities before coming in contact with them. Mr. Ball's reasoning is not always conclusive; he found the Andamanese very clever at cat's-cradle; Mr. Wallace says that the Dyak boys always played at it much better than he did. Hence Mr. Ball infers a primitive connection between the two. We do not think Ashantees and Japs to be kindred people because both are good at kite-flying. However, his book certainly deserves to be classed with "Rural Bengal," the "Highlands of India," &c., in disproof of the charge sometimes brought against Anglo-Indians of deadness in power of observation.

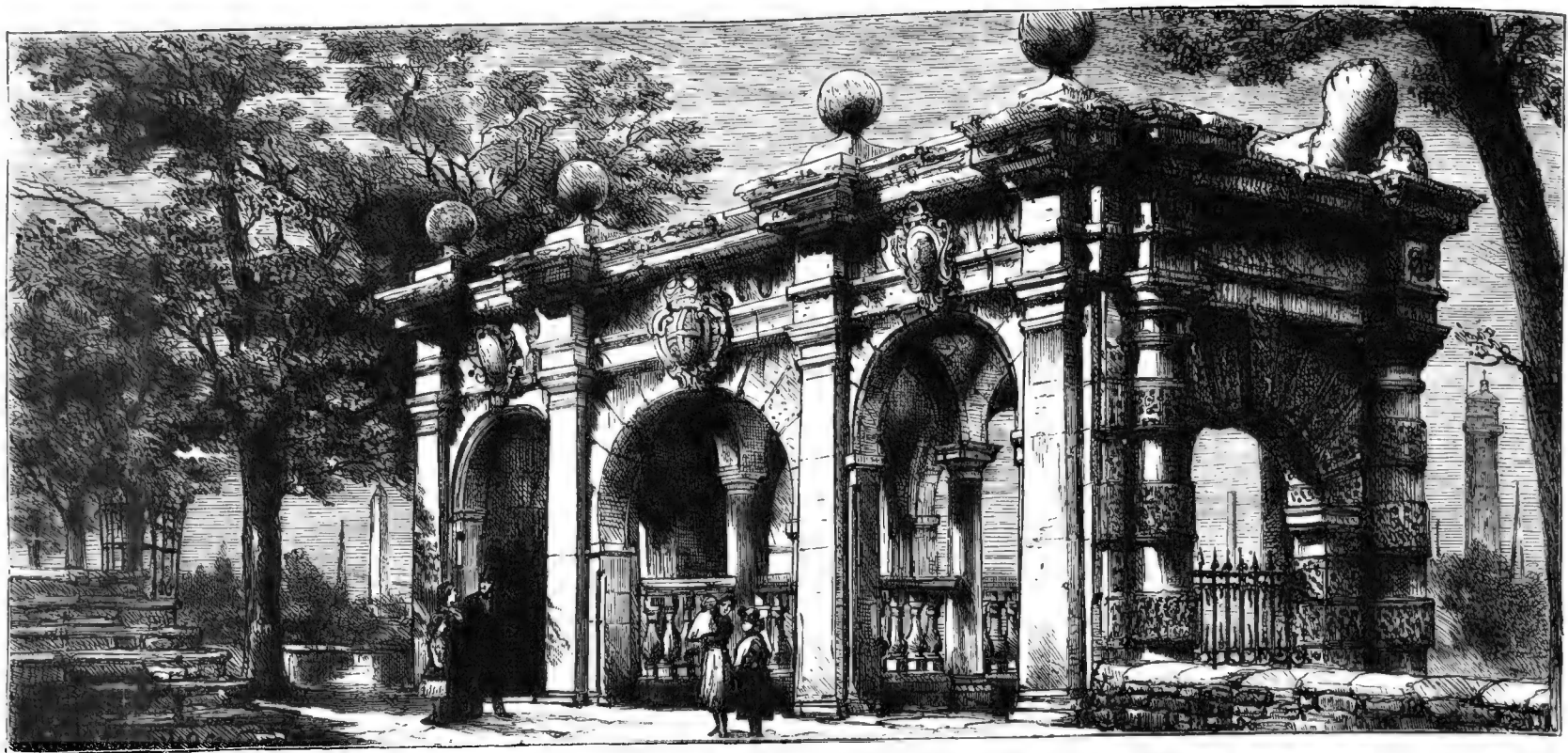
Yet one more book on India, "A Year in India" (Tinsley). Mr. A. G. Shiell takes India on the way to Australia, and goes up Mont Blanc very late in the year by way of preparation. Much of his tour is over old ground. Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and the Taj with its echo, have been described *ad nauseam*. Fresher by far is Cashmere, of his stay in which, including trips to the glaciers and snow-caves of the Lidder and the Sind, he gives a very interesting account. He does not fail to stigmatise the cruelty and extortion of the Maharajah ("the worst native I ever knew," said Sir H. Lawrence) and his myrmidons. It is no credit to us that the poor Cashmerees should be saddled with such a ruler. Less visited than the Cashmere valley are the grand temples of Madura with their gopurams (pyramid-gateways) and the gorgeous wealth of their shrines. Mr. Shiell was in Madras during the famine, which he calls a natural safety-valve, and he notes the difference between "the almost frantic frenzy of the ravenous hordes in China," and the mute appeal of the Hindoo, who, if you refused help, quietly crawled back into the bush to die. His fault is jauntiness of style, alternating with magniloquent gush which breaks out twice or thrice into verse. Phrases like "chaste viduity" are an offence in an else readable book.

The new volume of the International Scientific Series is "The Crayfish, an Introduction to the Study of Zoology," by T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. (Kegan Paul and Co.). Whether there is but one crayfish or whether there are six or seven, seems at first sight on a par with the question of Molière's philosopher whether there are ten categories or only one; and yet in Mr. Huxley's hands it is made the means of setting clearly forth the two senses of the word species in Biology, and the great difficulty, in most cases, of deciding between morphological species and mere varieties. Of physiological species it is plainly impossible to prove one of the requisites, viz., that all its members are descendants of a primitive ungenerated ancestor. For the other requisite, that all the members of that group should be fertile with one another, but not with the members of any other group, there is no evidence in the case of crayfish. Mr. Huxley, as usual, is cautious to a degree. Thus, the Californian crayfish is distinguished from ours by very trifling differences; but to the question whether they are sprung from a common ancestor he replies: "No amount of purely morphological evidence can suffice to prove that the forms of life have come into existence in one way rather than another. There is a common plan among churches no less than among crayfishes, nevertheless the churches have certainly not been developed from a common ancestor, but have been built separately." His book, he tells us, is meant, not as a monograph on crayfishes, but "to show how the careful study of a very insignificant creature leads us step by step to the widest generalisations and most difficult problems, not of zoology only, but of biological science."

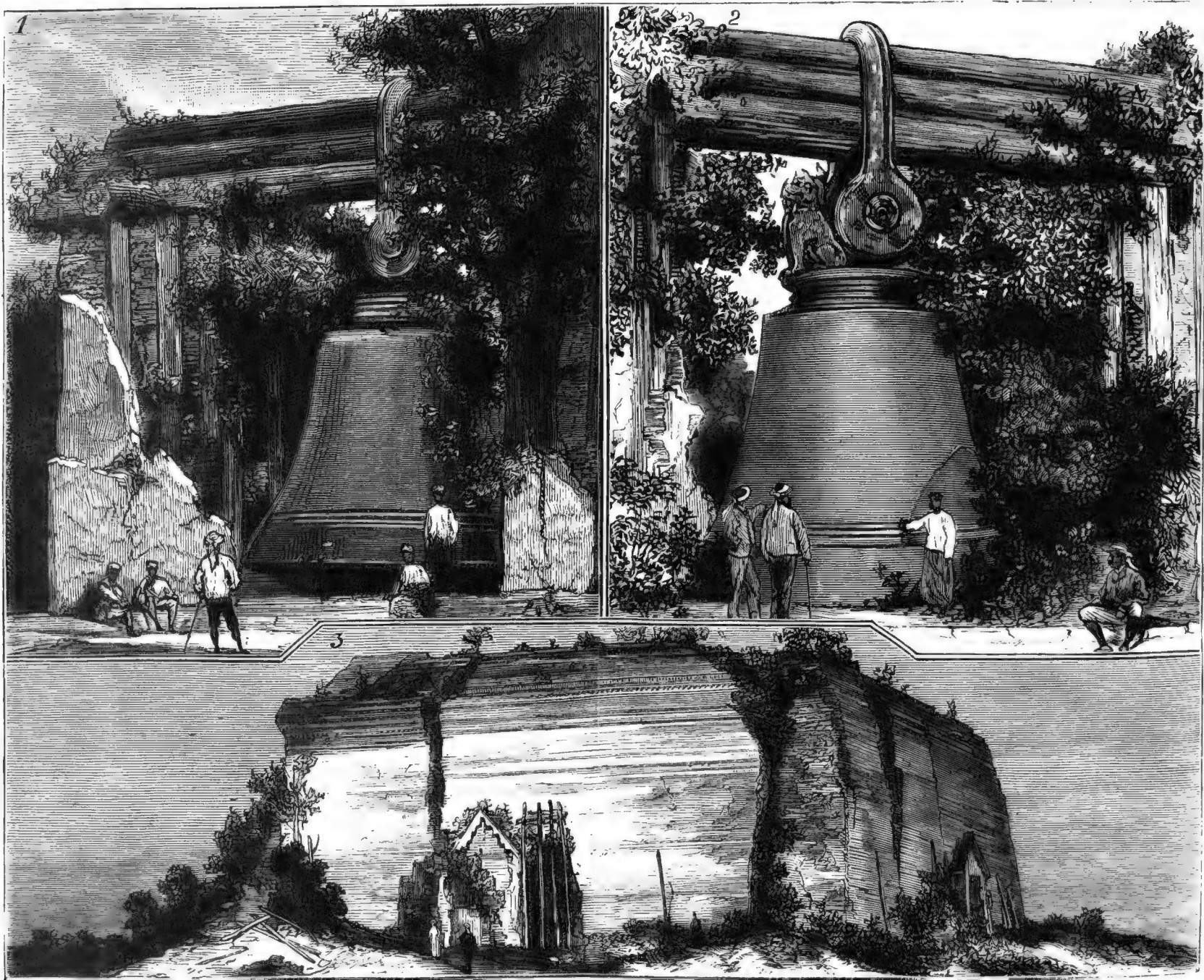
THE LAST DESCENDANT OF THAT COUNT FERSEN who acted as coachman in the disastrous flight of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to Varennes, his granddaughter, the Countess Fersen-Gyldenstørpe, has been burnt to death at Stockholm.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES now amount to 7,500—a number nearly equal to that of all the journals published in every other part of the civilised world. In 1721 America had only two newspapers, and between 1770 and 1825 the number rose to 6,000.

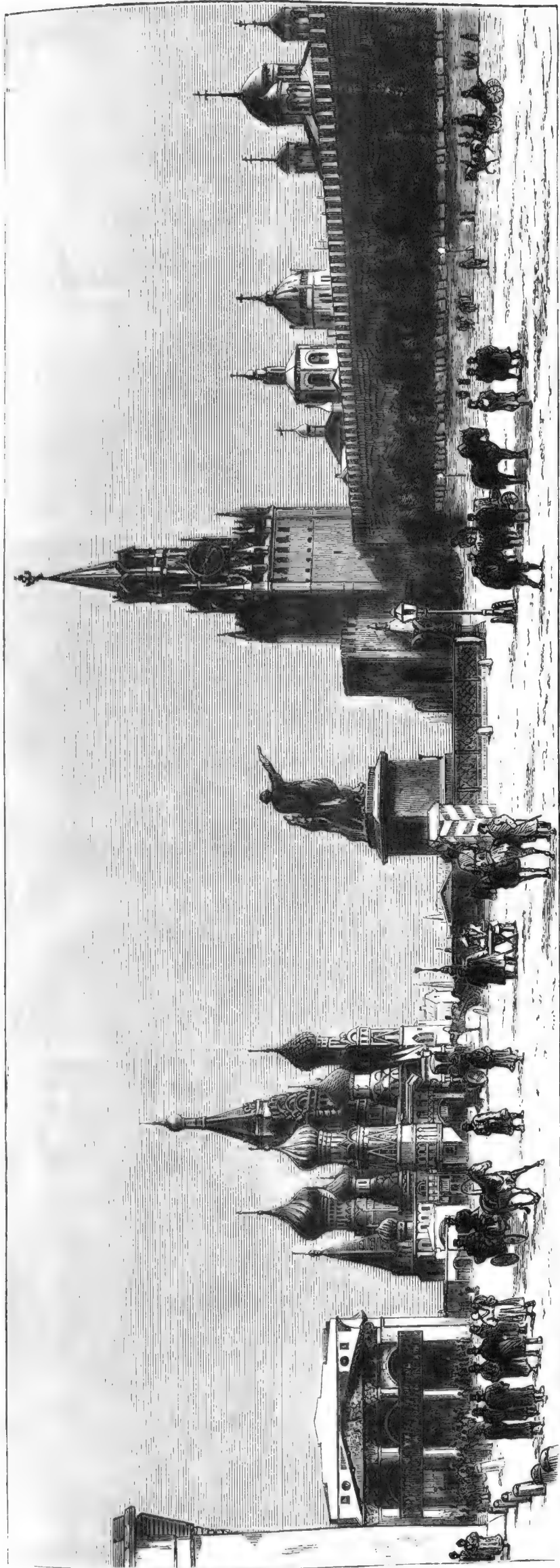
PAUPER PROVISION CONTRACTS.—One would suppose that the keen competition amongst contractors in every branch of commerce would ensure something like uniformity as regards the terms of their tenders. A return, however, made by the Local Government Board of the average prices paid for provisions by the various workhouses and asylums of the metropolis shows how startlingly incorrect such an assumption would be. Singularly enough, the contracts for the most ordinary commodities differ in some cases more than a hundred per cent. We are informed, for example, that as regards the article bacon, while Islington during the past year paid only 52s. per hundred weight for it, the neighbouring Asylum at Highgate was content to pay 107s. For butchers' meat the Lambeth average for beef is set down at 12s. 5d. per 14 lb., while the Caterham authorities were paying 7s. for a like quantity. At Poplar and Stepney satisfactory mutton was obtainable at 8s. 2d. per 14 lb. Shoreditch was paying as much as 13s. 5½d. Breadstuffs, again; one is at a loss for a reason why flour should cost 40s. for the Metropolitan Board Hospital at Hampstead, while Lambeth settles its miller's account for 10s. and less per sack. It makes but little difference whatever the item referred to. Sugar, under Shoreditch management, is bought at the rate of 20s. 8½d. per cwt., while the Chelsea contractor is fortunate enough to get 28s. for a similar article. Lambeth pays 42s. for currants; Poplar 21s. St. George's 110s. for butter (not "butterine"); while at Caterham the paupers are regaled on an article that costs 50s. a cwt. less. Nor is the district last mentioned less lucky in obtaining cheese at an exceptionally low figure; 30s. is its average contract price as contrasted with 84s. paid by Hackney. It may be a question of taste as well as economy as regards cheese, perhaps; but since adulteration is, or should be, out of the question in these parochial arrangements, how is it that one finds Whitechapel paying 9d. a pound for pepper, while Greenwich pays but 3½d.? Why should the former parish, which apparently is blind to its interest in the matter of pepper, be so wide awake over its mustard as to be able to obtain it for 6d. a pound, while economical Poplar can obtain nothing suitable for less than 1s. 1d.? But Poplar is more fortunate with its vinegar. It pays but 5d. a gallon for it, when Hackney pays six times as much—2s. 7½d. Salt, again; why, in the name of all that is bewildering, should salt realise 53s. a ton at Camberwell, when the Hackney contractor is glad to supply any quantity at 20s.? According to that profound authority, Lord Dundreary, there are matters which no fellow can understand, and surely parochial provision contracts may not be excepted. How are such prodigious discrepancies to be accounted for? Every one who knows how Boards of Guardians are constructed will resent the idea that stupidity has to do with it, and carelessness and jobbery are of course equally out of the question. As it stands, it is a most interesting puzzle for ratepayers to peruse. May they be able to solve it to their satisfaction!



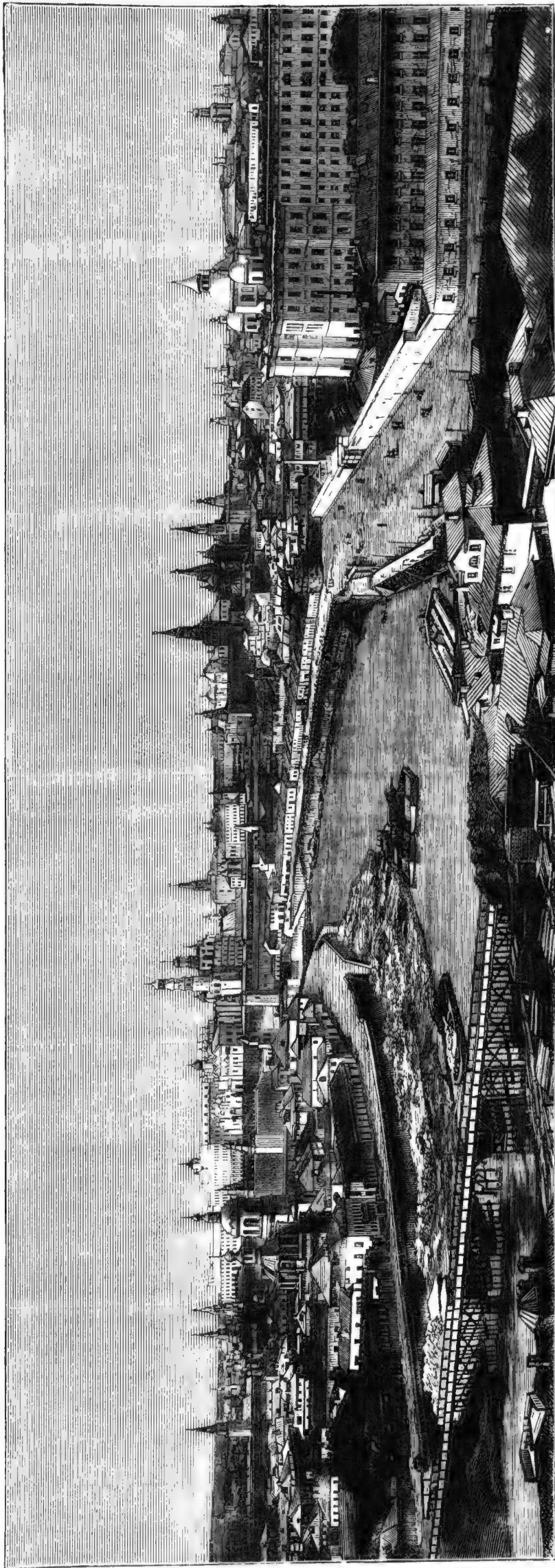
RELICS OF ANCIENT LONDON, I.—THE WATERGATE, YORK HOUSE



1 and 2. Views of the Largest Bell in Burmah, near Mandalay.—3. Ruins of the Base of a Pagoda.



OUTSIDE THE KREMLIN



MOSCOW FROM THE EAST
VIEWS IN MOSCOW

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY II.

UNLIKE the smaller rooms, each of which illustrates the art of a particular time or country, the large gallery contains a miscellaneous assemblage of works belonging to different schools. Except that one side of the room is occupied only by English pictures, no rigid system of classification has been observed in their arrangement. With few, and not very important exceptions, the Italian pictures, most of which are placed at the upper end of the gallery, are of the Venetian School. The first in order is a large and very characteristic example of Paolo Veronese's work, "St. Mary Madalen." It need scarcely be said that the value of the picture lies in its purely pictorial qualities. Entirely foreign to Veronese's art is the sentiment which some other painters have infused into the subject. The conventional symbolic attributes of the saint—the open book and the skull—are here; but the luxuriant contour of the richly-attired figure, and the beautiful face, glowing with health and exuberant vitality, which she gracefully turns towards the descending angel, are suggestive of anything rather than shame and repentance. It would, however, be difficult to speak in exaggerated terms of the masterly power of design which the work displays, of its subdued splendour of colour and perfect keeping. Another good example of what we take to be Venetian work is a picture described as the portrait of "Michael Angelo Buonarroti," by Sebastian del Piombo. Much reasonable doubt exists as to whether the man who is here seen sitting on a bench, with a drawing in red chalk of Hercules and Antæus in his left hand, was intended for the great Florentine sculptor and painter; for though the head in general character greatly resembles the authentic portraits of him, there is no indication of the nasal deformity which forms so distinguishing a feature in all of them. However this may be, it may safely be assumed that it is not by Sebastian; neither in general treatment nor in colour does it resemble any of his known works. The finished study for the large picture of "The Death of Peter Martyr," which was burnt at Venice some years ago, is probably by Titian; but in parts it seems to have been repainted by a later hand. Next to it is a "Portrait of a Philosopher," painted in his accustomed masterly style by Giambattista Moroni. The face is, however, unnaturally cold in colour, in consequence of the warmer flesh tints having faded. The finest example of the Venetian school in the collection is unquestionably Tintoretto's half-length "Portrait of Paolo Paruta," the celebrated historian, of which the President of the Royal Academy is the fortunate possessor. Besides its striking individuality of character and its rich harmony of low-toned colour, it is distinguished by a grave simplicity and dignity of style not often seen in the master's work. By Jacopo Bassano there is a well-composed and finely-coloured picture of the "Virgin and Child," and, by a deservedly unknown Venetian painter, a large and very common-place composition representing "The Woman taken in Adultery." A Venetian of much later date, Canaletto, is well represented by two pictures lent by the Queen, "View at Venice" and "Arch of Septimus Severus, Rome," both remarkable for brilliant execution and truth of local character. The other Italian pictures demand little notice. The faults of the Bolognese school, rather than its merits, are exemplified in the very large picture called "Il Diamante," by Guido. There is certainly no ideal beauty of form in the redundant figure of the almost undraped Venus who is seated on a couch, nor is her attitude, as she holds at arm's length a bow which Cupid is striving to reach, such as to evolve any natural grace of movement. Parmigiano's "Portrait of Count San Vitale" has the important element of style; and the large "Landscape with Tobit and the Angel," by the impetuous Neapolitan Salvator Rosa, despite its mannerism, has a certain impressiveness arising from its breadth and simplicity of effect.

Interspersed among these works are a few examples of art of the Low Countries. Cuypp is especially well represented by two large landscapes with figures, both spacious and airy and full of suffused light. Here, too, is one of the best of Vandyck's numerous portraits of "King Charles I.," a half-length figure in armour; the head is profoundly melancholy in expression, and as well as the hand, which rests on a helmet, and all the accessories, is painted with consummate skill. This is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, who also sends a very interesting full-length portrait of "Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia," by Mierevelt. The "Queen of Hearts," as she was called in her youth, is here seen as a woman of mature age, with a face scarcely less sad than that of her brother in Vandyck's picture. Other works by these painters form part of the collection of Flemish and Dutch pictures in the Second Gallery. By Vandyck there is an admirable portrait group of "Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and his Grandson," from the Duke of Norfolk's collection. This, which is one of the best examples of the painter that we have seen, was probably painted soon after his return from Italy; it has neither the Flemish exuberance of style to be seen in his early works, nor the weakness which marks many of the portraits which he produced in such rapid succession during his later years. Mierevelt's two portraits of men in armour, formerly supposed to represent "Gustavus Adolphus" and "Count Tilley," are, like his picture already mentioned, strong in characterisation, and painted in a sound, solid, and manly style. Cuypp's full-length life-sized "Portrait of a Boy," habited in a black frock, with stiff white cuff, and a broad-brimmed hat on his head, is delightfully child-like in character, and is executed with the skill of an accomplished figure painter. The comprehensive nature of this versatile artist's studies is again shown in two life-sized groups of "Poultry," which, though they do not display anything like the masterly handling and imitative power of Fyt, seem to be true to nature, and are painted with great firmness and precision. The large picture by Kubens, "A Lady and Gentleman," said to be the painter's master and his wife, though it has suffered much from time, shows the great Flemish painter's skill in grouping, and his power of infusing vitality into his work; and, while it is painted with his accustomed breadth and masterly handling, it is more restrained in style than his works. It shows, moreover, that Van Veen, or Otto Vennius, as he was called—if the man in black, who stands beside his wife's chair, really represents him—was a very stately and dignified gentleman. The large picture of "The Prodigal Son," by the same painter, is chiefly remarkable as an example of his skill in animal painting. It represents the interior of a stable, with cows and horses, and a splendidly-painted group of pigs in the foreground. The human figures—including the prodigal, who is beseeching their proprietor to let him share the food of the animals—occupy a very subordinate place in the composition. The only work by Rembrandt, though it bears the same title, has little in common with Lord Lansdowne's magnificent "Rembrandt's Mill," which appeared here some years ago. Though thinly painted and very limited in its range of colour, it bears, we think, unmistakable evidence of the master's handiwork; but we doubt whether he regarded it as a completed work. Of the small Dutch masters, the painters of "conversation pieces," who thought little of subject, but who lavished a vast amount of excellent art in realising the external aspect of things, and who imitated surfaces and textures in a way that has never been surpassed, there are two fine examples—Gabriel Metz's "The Tête-à-Tête," in which a lady in a white satin dress is seen playing a guitar, while a cavalier, with a wine-glass in his hand, is seated opposite to her, and "The Glass of Lemonade," by Gerard Terburg, representing a lady, also in white satin, holding a glass while a young man near her prepares a glass of lemonade. There is no vitality in any of these figures; their heads have no expression, and there is no especial significance in their movements,

but they are painted with marvellous delicacy and *finesse*. The colour in both pictures, but especially the last, is excellent; not only the separate tints fine in quality and skilfully arranged, but the influence of each colour on the surrounding objects is most subtly rendered. Jan Steen is a painter of a very different type, but there is some vivacity of expression and gesture in the lady playing the guitar, and in the young man seated on a table near her, but the dramatic invention and the humour, as well as the occasional coarseness, to be seen in most of his works, is entirely absent. It is, however, excellent in colour and in keeping, and is painted with masterly firmness and dexterity of touch.

The English pictures, which occupy the first room and a portion of the Large Gallery, with few exceptions consist of landscapes and portraits. The largest work is by Sir Augustus W. Calcott, and represents "The Mouth of the Tyne," with a ship under full sail in the foreground, and a large number of fishing boats and the town of Shields behind. Painted throughout with realistic force, the picture, though deficient in the more recondite qualities of tone and colour, is vividly suggestive of bright daylight, space, and movement. No greater contrast could well be imagined than that presented by the two pictures by Turner. The first, "Somer Hill, near Tunbridge, Kent,"—a richly-wooded park scene, with a lake in the foreground, glowing with the warm light of a summer evening, is in his best style, admirably balanced in light and shade, and true to nature in detail as well as in general effect. His second picture "On the Grand Canal, Venice," on the contrary, is wild and extravagant beyond measure, and shows an entire disregard of natural effect; the large mass of hot and foxy colour in the foreground, unrelieved by any admixture of cool tints, could not exist under the influence of the clear blue sky overhead. A small picture of "The Thames below Greenwich," by James Holland, a painter of much later date, whose merits have till lately met with less recognition than they deserve, seems to us singularly true in effect, and rich in low-toned harmony of colour. A small picture by Samuel Scott, "View on the Thames," with old Montagu House in the foreground, and the Water Gate that still stands at the bottom of Buckingham Street, but now far inland, in the distance, though perhaps more valuable as a local record than a work of art, is agreeable in consequence of its refreshing sincerity and rigid adherence to actual fact. Still more interesting is the large picture by Joseph Francis Nollekens, the father of the celebrated sculptor, representing "Old Covent Garden" as it existed a century ago. Some of the architectural features of the scene, including St. Paul's Church and the *façade* of the grand hotel, are as we now see them, but the column surmounted by a sundial, which occupies an important place in the foreground, has long since been removed. These things are all accurately portrayed, but the picture derives its chief value from the figures which animate the scene. Many of these are types of character which the pictures of Hogarth have made familiar to us; the dissipated-looking clergyman in wig and cassock, who affects to be unconscious of the presence of the beggar who solicits alms from him, is very nearly allied to the parson in the "Marriage à la Mode," and the fine lady, said to be a portrait of Lady Archer, has her prototype in more than one of Hogarth's pictures. The figures are very skilfully grouped, and are solidly painted in Hogarth's style: The two pictures attributed to Hogarth, "Garrick in the Green Room" and the "Fountain Family," are very small, and give a most inadequate idea of his power. The two great English portrait painters, Reynolds and Gainsborough, have been so largely commented on in recent times that the present examples of their art may be passed without lengthened notice. Some of Sir Joshua's pictures, including the graceful full-length portrait of "Mrs. Riddell," and the half-length seated figure of "Maria Walpole, Countess of Waldegrave," have suffered severely by time, while others retain their original freshness and purity of colour. Among these are the stately full length of "Charles Pratt, First Earl Camden," who seated in judicial robes, and the half-length of "Colonel Barré," who served with Wolfe at Quebec, an admirable example of manly portraiture, full of character and painted with masterly force. But the finest of his works is the portrait of a little girl seated on the ground with flowers in her hands, called "Simplicity." Nothing could be more natural than the attitude of the figure, or more innocent and childlike than the expression of the face. By Gainsborough there are two large landscapes in his best manner, and several female portraits, amongst which the half-length of "Mrs. Richards" is especially noteworthy, as well for its refined and artistic treatment as for the vivacious expression of the attractive face. They all, however, show the most sensitive appreciation of beauty and cultivated grace.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

If it be a first effort, as seems not unlikely, there is a good deal of promise in "King Alfred, and Other Poems," by Percy Russell (Wyman and Sons). The author has for the most part chosen worthy subjects, and has a natural facility for verse which makes his renderings pleasant to read. The principal poem is, perhaps, a little obscure, and is disappointing in scope, considering its title, but technically speaking it is good. Mr. Russell's "Battle Ballads" please us most, and his minor pieces least; he would seem to be hardly strong enough as yet for so high a flight as is involved in "King Edward the Second," but the attempt deserves praise, and has not altogether failed.

Taken as a whole "Collected Poems," by Violet Fane (Smith, Elder, and Co.), will not greatly advance their writer's reputation. There is considerable imaginative power in "The Silent Player," which makes one feel that the author might do better if she would study better models; "Too Late" also is pretty and graceful. But she must avoid such rhymes as "dawn" and "gone," and such evidences of thoughtlessness as the floral anachronisms in "To a Country Daffodil;" and what *can* she suppose is the pronunciation of "Aphrodite?"

The contents of "Her Lover's Friend, and Other Poems," by Nora Perry (Trübner), would seem to be the result of an honest, but too indiscriminate, study of Mr. Browning's lighter style. "For the King" is an example of what we mean, and it is about the best thing in the book. "Boston Boys" shows a want of any sense of the ridiculous, as the legend really tells for the General and not for the diminutive rebels! And metre needs study in places, as in the astonishing stanza at the end of page 78.

A praiseworthy attempt of its kind, although it is rather a failure, is "William of Normandy;" a play in five acts, by Robert Mitchell (Effingham Wilson). The author has done well in turning his attention to such noble themes, but he needs practice in the writing of blank verse, and his tragedy lacks the dramatic interest which might have been looked for. Of the remaining verses which fill the volume, "Crimean Sonnets" are the least satisfactory, and there is a crudeness about the work generally, which is probably the result of inexperience.

Many of the poems—some really deserve that title—in "Gaslight and Stars: a Book of Verse," by Frederick Langbridge (Marcus Ward and Co.), have appeared in popular magazines. The author is seen at his best when dealing with homely and pathetic subjects; "Joe's Bespeak," with its quaint recurrent line, "There was never a clown a patch on Joe," is the best version we ever saw of one of the saddest, truest stories of human life. "Joe to the Rescue" is very good, and the Epiphany carol, "Led by a Star," is such as one would like to sing. A few pieces, like "Sea-Pictures," might with advantage have been omitted; but, taken as a whole, the collection was worth reprinting.

There is one admirable rendering of Heine, viz., "The Rogue of Bergen," in "Dantick; or, the Story of a Picture: with Other Tales" (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), otherwise the contents have no special value. The main piece, dealing with the capture of the great Van Eyck, reminds us not too favourably of some of Mr. Longfellow's later work, and the author should study the subject of archaic orthography before again trying to write an early ballad. His present attempt is almost as bad as Chatterton!

It is a pity that "The Last Plague of Egypt, &c.," by the Rev. Joseph B. McCaul (Longmans), was not kept for the exclusive enjoyment of the author's family, for whom it was originally written. Some of the avowedly humorous pieces about India have merit of a sort, and would have been fairly amusing in one of the comic weeklies. Facetious renderings of serious and historical subjects are not, however, to our taste; e.g., we object to such a passage as the following, in a piece called "Great King Herod,"—

Forgive!—We left the Levite on his legs;
We not add the rest. He thus concludes,
"My lords and gentlemen, upstanding drink,
With three times three, benign King Herod's health!"

The taste of this, and its antiquarian fitness, are about on a par. "The Winter's Tale: according to the First Folio," is now added (Hamilton, Adams) to Mr. Allan Park Paton's laborious series intended to promulgate his peculiar theories on Shakespearian emphasis. Apart from the singularity of the crotchet, we need not say that the play is edited in most scholarly fashion.

It is but fair to award a measure of praise to a little volume of unusually sympathetic verse, entitled "Lays and Legends," by Alfred Charles Jewitt. It is published by its author at 8, Sparsholt Road, Crouch Hill; and we have seldom been better pleased by the work of an unknown man than in "The Bells of Limerick," a capital version of the pathetic old tradition. There are other good poems in the book, from which we must select for special mention "A Christmas Legend." We should advise Mr. Jewitt to try again, if he can give us equally charming stories in verse.

Dr. Andrew Wood publishes a good translation of "The Lay of the Bell, and other Ballads," by Schiller (William P. Nimmo). He has well caught the spirit of his originals, and the value of the book is enhanced by printing the German text in juxtaposition with the English.

"The Earth: An Epic Poem" in four books, by Mrs. C. B. Langston (Samuel Tinsley and Co.) is a rather dreary production in tolerable blank verse. The circumstances of its publication, however, remove it from the domain of ordinary criticism.

"Songs of Society," edited by W. Davenport Adams (Pickering) is a fairly good attempt to collect the best *vers de société* in the English language, and it has one merit which deserves the highest praise. Where the editor was, from circumstances, unable to insert a poem in its integrity, he has omitted it rather than commit the impertinence of alteration. The series ranges from Prior to our own times, and some of the best known favourites are included; it is inscribed to one of the best writers in this style, Mr. Austin Dobson.

"A Treasury of English Sonnets," edited by David M. Main (Manchester: Alexander Ireland), is a title which explains the nature of the work; and it is sufficient to say that it is very well compiled, and the notes are luminous and to the purpose. We could have wished for a few more examples of contemporary poets, such as Mr. Rossetti's "Willow Wood," and some others; but readers may well be thankful for what has been provided.

We have also a collected edition of the late Mr. Bayard Taylor's poems (Trübner), incorrectly stated on the cover to be "complete," and printed in a type which induces despair. Also from Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co. another volume of their handsome series, "The Chandos Classics," embracing the "Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow." The rubricated margins give a most elegant appearance.

Amongst new editions we may note the twelfth of "Yesterday, To-Day, and For Ever," by the Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth (Rivingtons); another of "Ambition's Dream," (Griffith and Farran); a second of "Guzman the Good, &c.," by R. J. Gilman (Chapman and Hall); and last, but not least, a dainty little volume, "Sonnets and Songs," by Emily Pfeiffer (C. Kegan Paul), the contents of which need not be commended further to lovers of true poetry.

Everybody who desires a book which shall be at the same time an ornament to the table and a solace for weary hours, ought to get the splendid new illustrated edition of "Ballads," by William Makepeace Thackeray, issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. Apart from the author's own characteristic drawings, we have engravings by Mrs. Butler, Mr. George du Maurier, and others.

Another splendid pictorial volume is a new edition of a less generally known work, viz., Allan Ramsay's pastoral drama, "The Gentle Shepherd" (W. and A. K. Johnston). David Allan's original plates have been restored, and a *fac-simile* page of the manuscript is introduced, whilst the appearance of the book reflects the highest praise on the artistic taste of the publishers.

THE WATER GATE, YORK HOUSE

WITH the destruction of Northumberland House, the Strand is deprived of the last of those stately palaces of the nobility for which it was at one time so famous. And with the exception of two grey relics of the past, the Savoy Chapel and York Gate, nothing is left of those grand mansions which lined the north bank of the Thames almost from the Temple to Whitehall.

York House, of which the old gate above mentioned is all that remains, has a melancholy interest attached to it from the fact that the most celebrated men who made it this place of residence all ended their lives in disgrace, obscurity, or by violence.

Maitland says that Wolsey was an inhabitant of York House for some time, but it appears to have taken its name from Nicholas Heath, who was created Archbishop of York in Queen Mary's reign, and subsequently Lord Chancellor. Drake and Ward, in their histories of York, both speak most highly of this prelate, who has gained the reputation of having been "a very wise and learned man; of deep policy, yet greater integrity; more devout to pursue the dictates of his own conscience than cruel to persecute others." He crowned Queen Elizabeth, but, as he refused to comply with her wishes in religious matters, he was deprived of his see, and died in seclusion at Cobham.

The great Francis Bacon, the philosopher and Chancellor, received at York House the severe but merited punishment for his betrayal of justice, and died subsequently in retirement.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the worthless favourite of James the First, rebuilt York House, together with the old Water Gate, still existing. His tragic death at the hands of an assassin is too well known to be commented upon. His still more worthless son, the Zimri of Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," was, as the poet tells us,

Beggar'd by fools, whom still he found too late,
He had his jest, and they had his estate,

part of which was this very York House, which he pulled down and the materials were sold to satisfy his creditors. He concluded his ill-spent life in the house of one of his own tenants at Kirby Moorside.

York Gate, around which all these old memories cling, is supposed to have been erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, and is a good example of the Roman Doric order of Architecture. The river front is "rusticated," and adorned with the shield of the Villiers family; but the north or terrace front is of plain ashlar stone with pilasters

supporting an entablature, upon the frieze of which is incised the family motto, "Fidei Coticula Crux," "The Cross the Touchstone of Faith." The interior of the gate is divided into three parts by two very pretty arches of two arches each, and a low balustrade. As there was originally a flight of steps within the edifice itself, the river front is much more lofty than that which opens upon the terrace.

It is proposed by the Board of Works to raise up this gateway and convert it into an entrance to the Thames Embankment, but surely it would be a great pity and a waste of money to do this, as in its present position it marks the level and the situation of the old York House, and one can see at a glance that it has been a water gate, whereas, if it is lifted up, all its history and associations will have gone, it will have ceased to be "the Water Gate of Old York," and have become the "entrance to the Thames Embankment." Now we are very proud of the Thames Embankment—it is a noble work, but we would still like to have our minds sometimes taken back to the sombre memories of Old York House. The taken back to the steps exposed, and surely it is not beyond the resources of the modern landscape gardening to do this in such a way as to add to, rather than diminish, from the beauty of the surrounding scene.

Another argument against the proposed removal of this ancient gate is its present condition, and, raised up as suggested by the Board of Works, it will have in all probability to be restored or patched up, at once depriving it of its venerable appearance and its associations with the history of the past, and giving it that "piebald" look that is so destructive of all picturesqueness.

H. W. BREWER

THE LATE WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON

THIS popular historian and critic, who was descended from an old Puritan family of Yorkshire, was born at Great Ancoats, Manchester, in 1821. His early life was passed in the hill country of Over Darwen, his education being conducted by his great uncle, Michael Beswick, and at the age of fourteen he was placed in a merchant's counting-house in Manchester. During his stay there he became a contributor to one or two local papers, acted as President of the Manchester Phonographic Society, and wrote a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed. He afterwards removed to Cheltenham, where he edited a local paper, and wrote two prize essays, "Cycles of Civilisation," and "Pope Innocent III." In 1846 he came to London, entered as Law Student at the Inner Temple, lectured on literary subjects, and contributed to the *Athenæum* and *Daily News*. In 1850, when he was appointed Deputy-Commissioner for organising the Great Exhibition, he travelled over the country, and formed over 100 committees. In 1851 he became working editor of the *Athenæum*, and two years after was appointed sole editor, a post which he resigned in 1869. Mr. Dixon was a great traveller. He made several tours in Europe and Asia Minor, the literary result of which was "The Holy Land," "Free Russia," and "The Switzers." In 1866 he visited the United States, and on his return published "New America" and "Spiritual Wives." Amongst his chief historical works we may mention "William Penn," "The History of Two Queens," and "White Conquest," whilst he was also the author of several novels or romances, notably, "Diana, Lady Lyle," and "Ruby Grey." In 1878 he published the first and second volume of "Royal Windsor," and when he died was busily engaged upon the third and fourth volumes, which will shortly be published. Mr. Dixon, who assisted in forming the Palestine Exploration Fund, was a magistrate of Middlesex and a member of the first London School Board. He was Chairman of the Strassburg Library Committee in 1872, and in the same year the Emperor of Germany created him a Knight Commander of the Order of the Royal Crown.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Houseworth and Co., Montgomery Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.

THE TAKING OF PISAGUA—Nov. 2, 1879

PISAGUA is on the Peruvian coast, in about 10° south latitude, and its capture by the Chilians is one of the most notable events in the war which is being carried on by that Republic against Bolivia and Peru. The first shot was fired about 7.15 A.M. on Nov. 2, 1879, and the bombardment was kept up briskly till the town was in flames and two earthworks demolished. The town was destroyed, it is alleged, because soldiers were sheltered in the houses, from which they fired on the Chilean boats. Between nine and ten o'clock some 300 Chilians landed in boats, and, in spite of the determined resistance of the enemy, clambered up the steep rocks. They took advantage of every irregularity of the ground, and slowly but surely drove the Bolivians before them to the summit of the hill, which is about 1,000 feet high. The musketry fire throughout was very heavy. The Bolivians were driven from their last resting place by a few well-directed shells from the *Covadonga*. At 2 P.M. the fighting was practically over, and the Chilean ensign was hoisted on the hill.—Our engraving is from a sketch taken on board H.M.S. *Turquoise*, from whose decks a full view of this exciting scene was obtained.

WINE MAKING AT CAPRI

The island of Capri, which stands out in bold and rugged majesty "like an advanced sentinel" at the south-eastern extremity of the Bay of Naples, is most conveniently visited from Sorrento, from which it is separated by a channel three miles across. The red wine of the island still maintains its ancient reputation, as well as the memory of the tyrant who made Capri infamous, in the name of "Vino Tiberiano."—Our sketch (which is from a drawing by Max Richter) needs no further description.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—A DOG-SLEDGE IN A FIX

THIS is one of the series of sketches which Mr. H. Bullock Webster sent us, depicting the various misfortunes which befel him on his way to a much-anticipated Christmas dinner, and to which, after all, he was doomed never to attain. In this instance the misfortune was that there was water on the surface of the ice (the lake they were traversing was called Lac à Long), so that the snow shoes became useless, and the sledge a terrible burden to the wearied dogs.

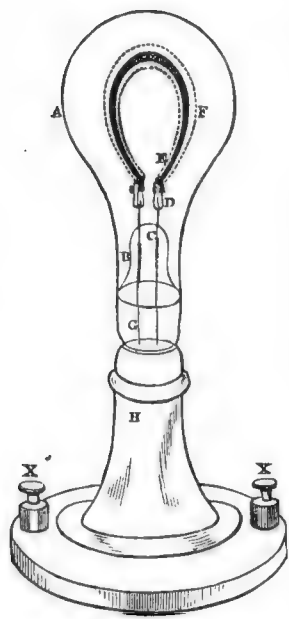
VIEWS IN MOSCOW

WE have already given some account of the Kremlin, the chief lion of the ancient metropolis of Russia. Originally part of the site now occupied by it was enclosed by walls of oak. The introduction of artillery rendered the old walls no longer safe against invaders, and accordingly between 1485 and 1492 new fortifications of stone were built, which were subsequently extended and strengthened. These walls alone escaped the ravages of a fire which destroyed the whole of the Kremlin in 1737. They are now 7,280 feet in circumference, and are pierced by five gates. Moscow is an irregular, but, probably on that account, a very picturesque city. Houses large and small, public buildings, churches, and other edifices are mingled confusedly together. The streets undulate continually, and thus offer from time to time points of view whence the

eye is able to range over the vast ocean of housetops, trees, and gilded and coloured domes. The profusion of churches, 370 in number, is a characteristic feature. The architecture of Moscow is not quite so bizarre as it was before the conflagration of 1812, but it is still singular enough.

EDISON'S NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT

WE have already at various times described and illustrated the different methods by which Mr. Edison has hoped to attain perfection in the art of electric lighting for domestic purposes, the last having



THE PERFECTED LAMP

A. The Vacuum Globe. B. Interior Glass Crest, through which Wires pass to Light. C. Platinum Wires. D. Platinum Clamp. E. Carbonized Card-board. F. Dotted Line, showing Size of Incandescence equal to Sixteen Candles. G. Copper Wire to Meter and Generator. H. Wooden Stand. X X. Binding Posts.

the lamp, and secured to the platinum wires C. The air is then exhausted from the glass globe of the lamp, and when a vacuum of $\frac{1}{800,000}$ of an atmosphere is obtained, the glass is sealed and the lamp is complete. When the electric current is turned on, the carbon at once gives out a bright and pleasing light. Various experiments were made to test the durability of the lamp. One wick was raised to a power of thirty gas burners, while a man was detailed to turn on and off the electricity from the lamp continuously. This he did five thousand times, about the number of times that a domestic lamp would be lighted in the course of ten years. The lamp itself will cost a shilling, and eight lamps require one-horse power to illuminate them, the expense thus being at the rate of 3 lbs. of coal per hour.

On another page we also illustrate the armature of the generators of electricity employed by Mr. Edison, and which are stated to produce a greater percentage of current per horse-power than any other similar machine. They consist of two upright cylindrical electromagnets, 4 ft. high and 6 in. in diameter, wound with large covered wires, and resting on a soft iron basis with concave faces, forming their poles. The two blocks upon which the cores rest, as well as the bearings of the armature, are supported by a cross-shaped brass casting. Between the poles horizontally is a cylindrical armature of wood (see illustration) wound parallel to its axis with fine iron wire, which is again covered with a series of wrapped wires, which terminate in insulated brass strips, which compose the outer surface of the commutator, and from which, during the rapid revolution of the armature, the current is collected by a brush-like series of short copper wires, arranged accurately on opposite sides of the commutator. The current passes from the generator to the meter, where it is measured by an ingenious device, namely by the decrease in weight of a thin strip of copper suspended in a decomposing jar, and which dissolves slowly or quickly according as the current passing through the jar is weak or strong. The meter is very simple, and is furnished with a safety-clutch, which is operated automatically, and designed to protect the lamps and wires in the event of any damage occurring by current or otherwise. Another form of the generator, called the Faradic motor, has been designed for furnishing power to do light work, such as running sewing machines or pumping water, the amount of electricity required being only equal to that necessary to supply one light.



MESSRS. METZLER AND CO.—Three volumes in simple grey paper, worthy of more substantial bindings and a place on our library shelves, are "Shakespeare's Henry VIII.," incidental music by Arthur Sullivan; "Robin Hood," a cantata written and composed by George Linley and John L. Hatton; and "The Babes in the Wood," a comic cantata from "The Ingoldsby Legends," music by George Fox. All three of these works will be found useful and singable for country choral societies and for musical home circles.—An old but racy poem by Thomas Hood is "The Sailor's Consolation," which George Fox has set to a jovial melody, as befits its character. The compass is from C below the lines to D fourth line. This is a capital song for a holiday gathering.—Very dramatic and effective is "Vulcan's Song," from Gounod's *Philemon et Baucis*. The English words are by Charles Santley, who has also taken the song under his patronage.—"The Days of Long Ago" is a pleasing duet from the operetta *L'roo Reward*, written and composed by Arthur Law and Corney Grain.—An easy and singable baritone song, with chorus *ad libitum*, is "The Queen's Shilling," words and music by Walter Maynard.—The sparkling music of Léon Vasseur's comic opera, *Marigold*, has supplied the themes and titles for a set of quadrilles by E. Deransart and Victor Buot.—Nos. 44 and 45 of "The Musical Bijou" Christmas Number contains "H.M.S. Pinnafore Singing Quadrille," arranged very prettily by J. Pridham, together with six other good specimens of dance music by Messrs. Lamothe, C. Godfrey, and other composers.

MESSRS. PATEY AND WILLIS.—Two songs highly to be commended, written and composed by Hugh Conway and J. L. Roeckel, are "Won by a Rose," for soprano or contralto, published in two keys; and "Gott Mit Dir," which is an English song with

a German refrain, also published in two keys for tenor or baritone.—Equally pleasing and meritorious are two songs, "Once in a Lifetime," the pathetic words by Mary Mark Lemon, music by F. Campana; and, best of the group, "The Golden Gate." The words, which are full of pathos, are by Hugh Conway, the music by John F. Barnett.—Wordsworth's popular ballad, "Lucy Gray," has been set but indifferently well to a jerky commonplace melody by Jacques Blumenthal.—Three cheerful pianoforte pieces, after the antique, are "La Plaisir," a rigaudon by George Gear; a "Gavotte" in E flat, by Ed. Reyloff; and a "Danse de Triomphe," by Paul de Cernay, who has also composed a fairly good valse, "La Reine des Prés."—One of the best polkas of the season is "Un Mot d'Amour," by F. Schiller.—"Funny Little Songs by Funny Little Singers" are very humorous, both as regards the music by Alfred Plumptre and the words by F. Haywell. The coloured illustrations to these twelve songs are very laughable. No musical gift would please the young folks better than this small volume.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.—Two songs from Charles Lecocq's comic opera, *La Petite Mademoiselle*, the English version by Henry S. Leigh, are "Trompette's Song" (Never Thirty Sous) and "Mazarinade," both fairly amusing in their way. From the same opera Arthur Grenville has arranged a danceable set of Lancers and Waltzes.—The only thing worth listening to out of Lecocq's feeble operetta, *The Great Casimir*, is "The Two Pigeons," a really pretty song, with naïve words. Arban has done better than could be expected with a set of quadrilles from thence, and Albert Vizentini has arranged a danceable polka thereon.—Last, and not least, may be mentioned "Le Grand Casimir Bouquet de Melodies," for the pianoforte, by H. Cramer; and "Rigodon" (de Rameau), which is introduced in *La Petite Mademoiselle*, arranged for the piano by Florian Pascal.—A sentimental ballad composed by Lady Jenkinson, entitled "Two Children by a River," is well suited to a contralto of cultivated taste.—Very witty is a song written and composed by Messrs. R. Reece and G. Jacobi, entitled "Life is a Game of Chances;" the words are very *spirituelle*.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"Love's Seasons," written and composed by W. C. Bryant and Woodley Smith, is a pretty song for a tenor (Messrs. Chappell and Co.).—A fair specimen of its type is "Triumph," a song with chorus, with very bumptious words, written and composed by J. C. Burleigh (W. Paxton).—Spirited and tuneful, "Tally Ho!" a hunting song, by Alfred H. Miles, will be very popular in a country house (J. Guest).—A student who has not even learnt the rudiments of music may begin at the beginning, provided he has a good instrument, and by patiently working through "New and Modern Grand Method for the Cornet à Pistons," by Saint Jacome, the author of many important works on tuition, and "Laureat from the Conservatoire of Paris," may make great progress without a master. This volume contains 312 pages of useful information for the student of the cornet à pistons, that most difficult of instruments (Messrs. J. B. Lafleur and Co.).—It is often a puzzle to an amateur concert how to wind up the entertainment. Oliveria Prescott has provided for this need in the shape of a well-arranged pianoforte duet edition of her "Concert Finale," which is cheerful, of moderate length, and well suited for this purpose (Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.).—Two graceful pieces of medium difficulty, by Oliver King, are "Serenade" and "Barcarole" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.).—"Zingaresca," a showy and brilliant piece, by Fred Passmore, has already made its mark, especially at Brighton; various bandmasters have taken it up, and we may soon expect to hear it on the street organs, for the melody is very catching (Messrs. Harper Brothers).—A pretty little *morceau* for the pianoforte is "Au Revoir," by F. Eavestaff (Alphonse Bertini).—Good as it goes, but far from original, is "The Fairy Queen Waltz," by Conrad Herman (J. Brown).

NOTE.—The words of "Vanished Hours," recently reviewed by us, are by Edward Oxenford, not J. Oxenford.



Eight Months in an Ox Waggon: E. F. Sandeman; On the Leads: A. A. Strange Butson; Theodore, or the Crusades: Mrs. Hoffman; Griffith and Farran. Eyesight, Good and Bad: R. Brudenell Carter; Southey, (English Men of Letters): Edward Dowden; Macmillan.
A Holiday in Iceland: N. L. Van Gruisen. Elliot Stock.
The Sweet Springtime (3 vols.): Katharine S. Macquoid. Hurst and Blackett.
A Pink Wedding (3 vols.): R. Mounteney Jephson. Bentley and Sons.
English Pottery and Porcelain: Bazaar Office.
Sketches in Verse: Henry Gramshaw. Arthur Stebbings, Lowestoft.
The Weed (a Poem): G. W. Palmer. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
Who's Who? 1880. A. H. Bailey and Co.
Cousin Emily's Pictures and Stories. Hodder and Stoughton.
Beneath the Southern Cross (a Story): Robert Richardson. Edinburgh Publishing Company.
Puzzledom, by One of the Old Boys. Hand and Heart Office.
Report of the Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, 1879.

MONT ST. MICHEL is threatened with an innovation likely to injure seriously its picturesque appearance. It is proposed to carry a railway on a causeway across the narrow strip separating the mountain from the mainland, and to join it to the ramparts, thus utterly spoiling the quaint entrance to the town through the three gates. French artists are in despair.

A NEW YEAR'S CARD

THE postman came on New Year's Day
And brought a goodly batch:
The missives, elegantly gay,
She scanned with all despatch;
Kind greetings they from many friends,
And oh! her eyes grew dim
With joy, for, midst the odds and ends,
She found a Card from Him!

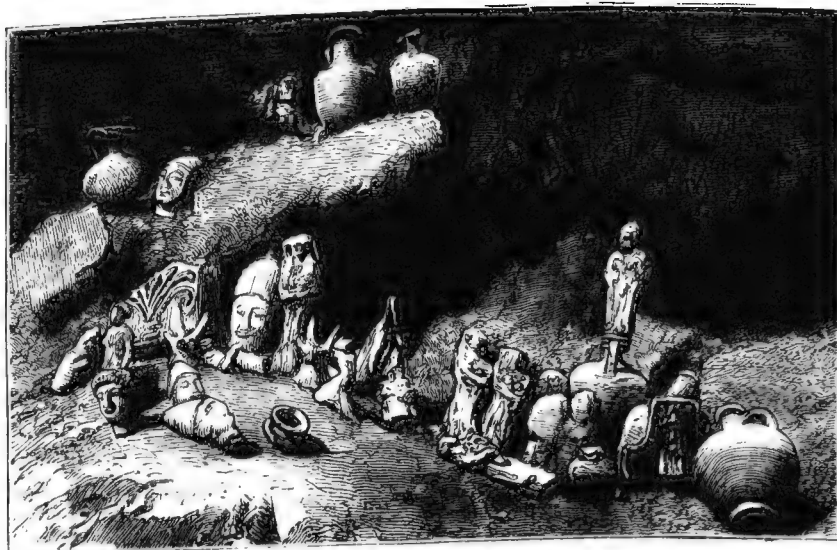
But as she turned that Card about
And read it through and through,
A second thought—beyond a doubt—
Her first impression slew:
The ecstasy of sweet surprise
No longer lit her face,
The pleasure vanished from her eyes,
And pain was in its place.

How could it cause such sad distress?
Or was it torn and bent,
Or did the words thereon express
Some paltry sentiment?
The reason, though, was quickly clear;
For thus she cried, "Alack!
I cannot use this Card next year,—
He's written on the back!"

JOHN NORMAN



THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE ACROPOLIS OF KITTION



THE ANTIQUITIES—NEARLY ALL FOUND IN ONE PLACE

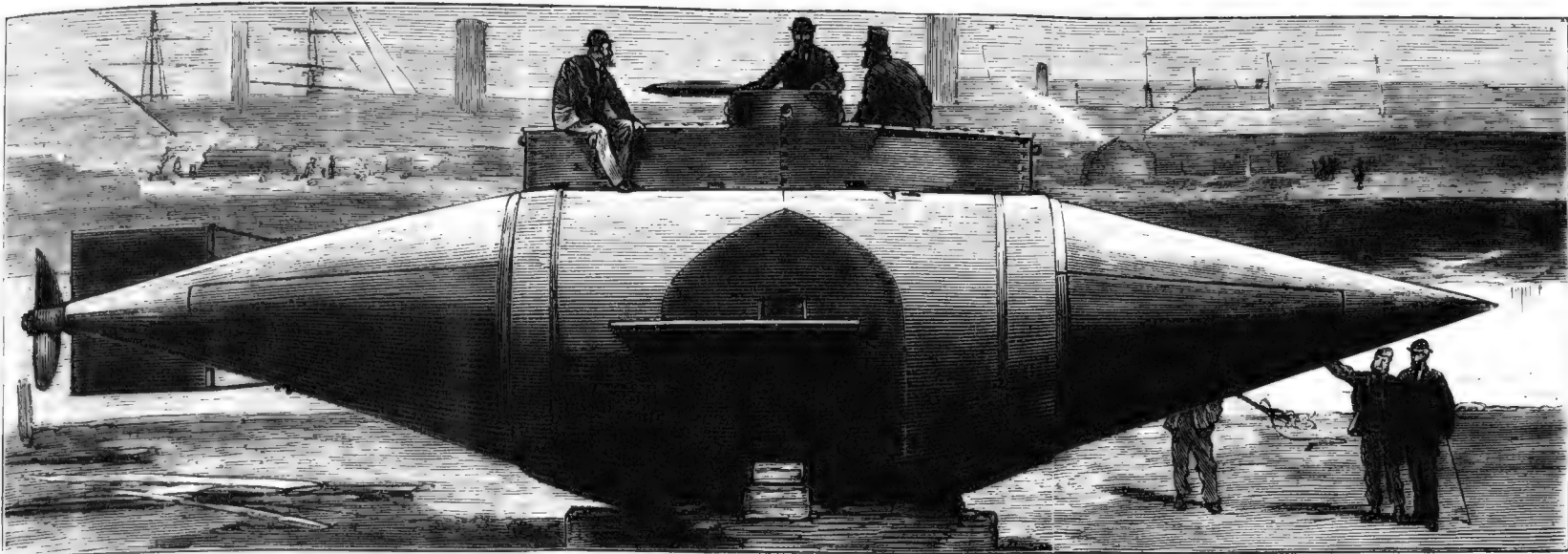


DEPARTURE OF SIR SAMUEL AND LADY BAKER FOR THE INTERIOR

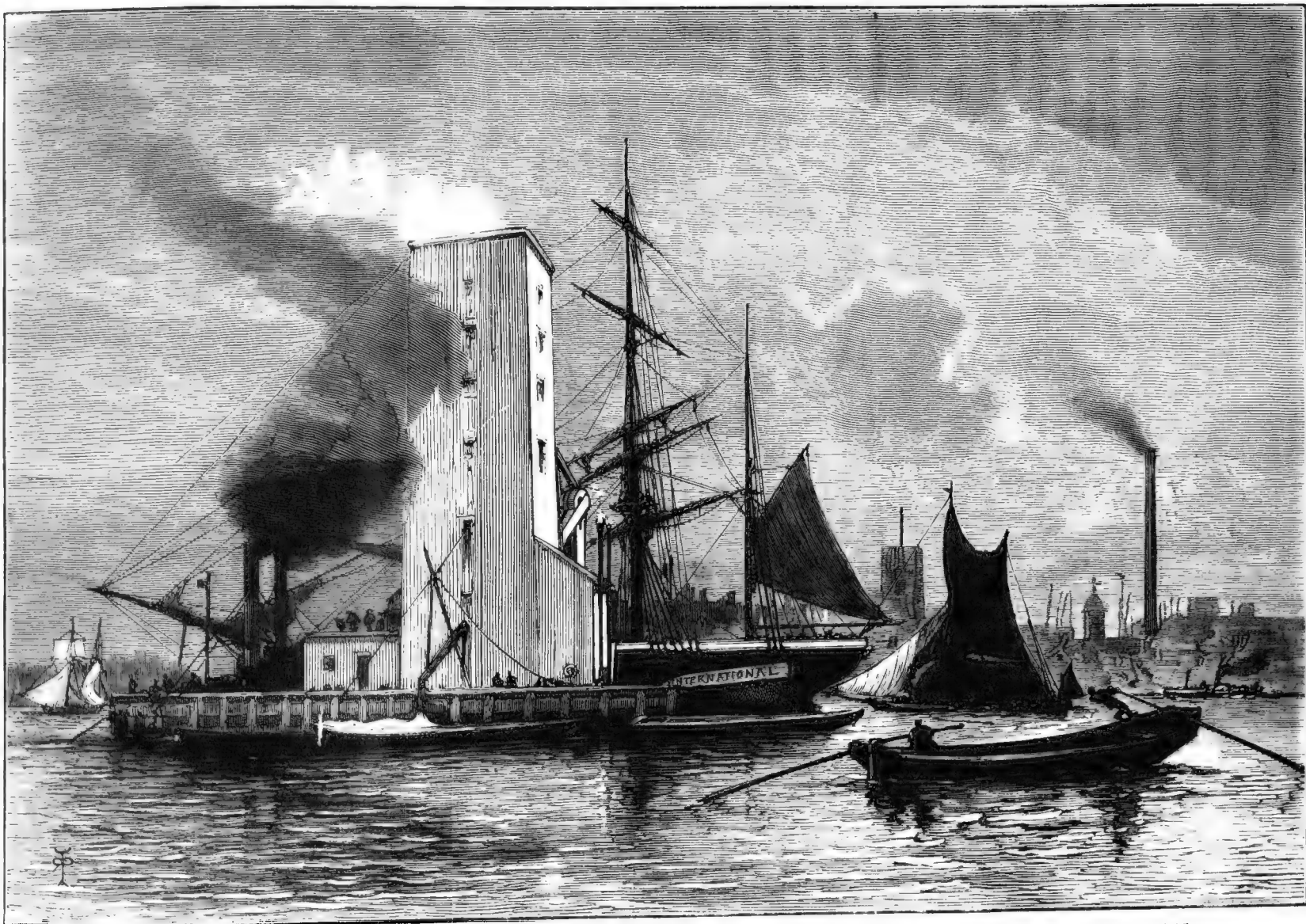
SKETCHES FROM CYPRUS



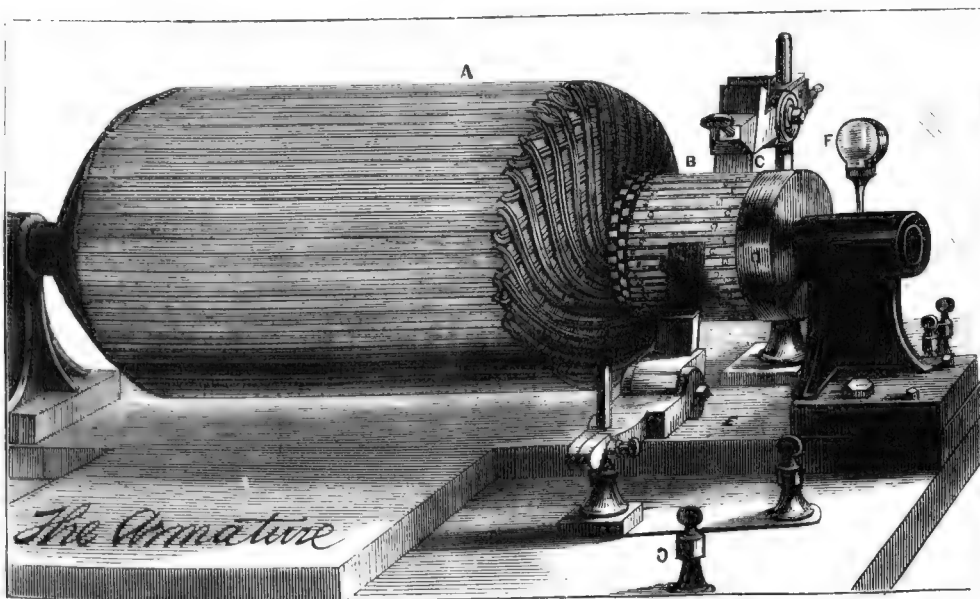
MAKING WINE IN THE ISLAND OF CAPRI, BAY OF NAPLES



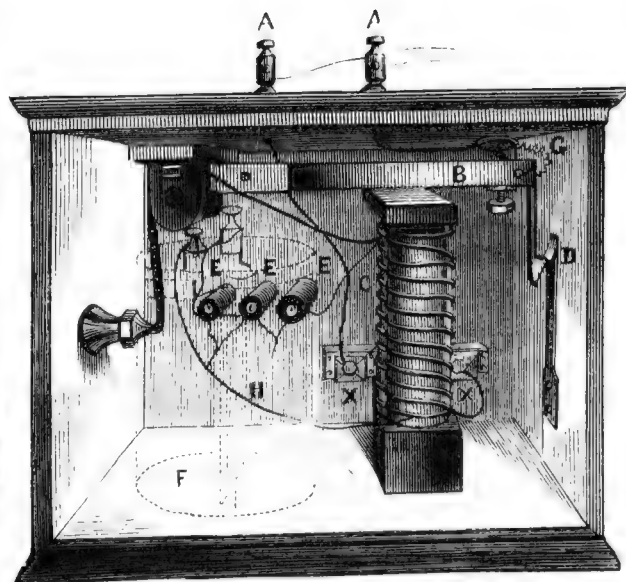
THE GARRETT SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT



THE AMERICAN GRAIN ELEVATOR ON THE THAMES OFF NORTH WOOLWICH



THE ARMATURE.—A, Wire Covered Spool.—B, Brass Terminals of Covered Wire.—C C, Copper Ends for Collection of Current.—D, Vulcanised Fibre for Insulation.—E, Brass Base.—F, Oilier.—G, Binding Posts.



THE ELECTRIC METER.—A A, Binding Posts.—B, Bar, or Lever.—C, Magnets.—D, Safety Clutch.—E E E, Resistance Spools.—F, Decomposing Jar.—G, Platinum Safety-Wire.—H, Copper Strip.—X X, Binding Posts.

EDISON'S NEW ELECTRIC LAMP

reumatic gout, has committed suicide, first mutilating himself in a dreadful fashion, and then jumping into the river.—At Harpurhey, a suburb of Manchester, a servant girl has been killed by some unknown person, for whose apprehension 200*l.* reward is offered.—Near Drogheda, a cook in the service of Captain Brabazon has been savagely slaughtered by (as is supposed) the woman who had previously held her situation.—At Kilderminster an army pensioner is in custody for attempting to shoot his brother, his sweetheart, and a police inspector.—London, too, has had its sensation in the attempt made by a man, whose nationality is doubtful, to assassinate one of the priests of the Italian Church, Hatton Garden. Armed with a revolver and a knife, he rushed into the church during morning service on Saturday, fired no fewer than five shots, all of them fortunately missing their mark, and stabbed a woman in the arm

before the astonished congregation had sufficiently recovered themselves to rush upon and secure him. His name is Alexander Schossa, and it is thought that he may be connected with a Socialist society, though it is quite as likely that he may turn out to be insane.

THE EAST LONDON WATERWORKS COMPANY has been mulcted in penalties amounting to 60*l.*, besides costs, for neglecting to supply sufficient water to some buildings in the Commercial Road erected by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company. PORK PIES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES.—Messrs. Viccars, Collyer, and Dunmore, of Leicester, have been fined 100*l.* each for having in their possession a quantity of beef unfit for human food. It is only fair to state that the firm has hitherto borne a good reputation, and that the defendants declare that they had no

personal knowledge of the stuff, which had been purchased for them by a newly-engaged foreman.

MR. SERJEANT PARRY, the eminent legal advocate, died on Saturday from congestion of the lungs, his wife having succumbed to the same disease only a few hours before. We shall shortly publish a portrait and memoir of the late Mr. Serjeant Parry.

THE INVENTION FOR ENABLING DEAF MUTES TO HEAR through their teeth, lately announced from America, has been improved upon by the Genevieve Professor Colladon. Instead of the costly india-rubber apparatus, he uses a simple piece of cardboard, thanks to which the deaf mutes can hear most distinctly both the notes of a piano and the human voice.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, 30, Linnet Lane, Liverpool, aged 66 years, GEORGE ARMITAGE THOMPSON, late of Rio de Janeiro. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

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Five years only have elapsed since *THE LIFE OF CHRIST* was published in its Library Edition of 2 vols. Volumes, and when the fact is considered that from that time to the present, successive large editions have been continuously exhausted so that it is now in its TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION, and that apart from this, the Serial Edition has had an immense sale (whilst the demand still continues in an almost unabated form, its circulation being, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of literature), it is not too much to say that the possession of this *LIFE OF CHRIST* has come to be regarded as indispensable not only to every Christian Minister, Bible Teacher, Sunday School Teacher, and Head of Family, but to every Reader and Student of the Sacred Text.
Prospectuses at all Booksellers or post free from CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, and CO., Ludgate Hill, London.

Now Ready. The JANUARY Number of MRS. HENRY WOOD'S MAGAZINE, THE ARGOSY.

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HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent Street, London, and 30, King's Road, Brighton, invite attention to their CLARET, at 14*s.*, 18*s.*, 20*s.*, 24*s.*, 30*s.*, 36*s.*, to 84*s.*. SHERRY, at 20*s.*, 24*s.*, 30*s.*, 36*s.*, 42*s.*, 48*s.*, to 60*s.*. CHAMPAGNE, at 36*s.*, 42*s.*, 48*s.*, 60*s.*, 66*s.*, to 78*s.*. OLD PORT, at 24*s.*, 30*s.*, 36*s.*, 42*s.*, 48*s.*, 60*s.*, to 96*s.*. Fine old Pale Brandy, 48*s.*, 60*s.*, 72*s.*, 84*s.*

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LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN. DEAR VANITY,—I will begin my letter this week by singing the praises of a medi- cine which has the valuable property of curing what all the world is suffering from at this season more or less—namely, a cold in the head. Surely that complaint is one of the lesser evils that flesh is heir to, and I think the man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The other morning I awoke with that most uncomfor- table of feelings, a general oppression, which is the certain precursor of a catarrh. At first black despair seized me, but luckily I remembered that if taken in time the mystic contents of a little green glass bottle might save me from the prospect of many days' discomfort to myself and others. I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-for remedy, and before night was cured; it is called "Glykoline," a colourless, tasteless fluid, three drops of which taken at intervals of an hour will infallibly do away with the most obstinate of colds. All this sounds rather like an advertisement, so I beg you to understand that I have no personal or pecuniary interest in the sale of Glykoline, and only sing its praises around, and, by recommending it, confer a boon on the suffering human race."

TALON ROUGE,
Vanity Fair, March 17, 1877.

GLYKALINE Effectually cures Colds, Coughs, Catarrhs, Respiratory Affections, averts tendencies to Diphtheria, and relieves.

ALL DISORDERS OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE. GLYKALINE is a reliable and Speedy Specific; curing Colds in a few hours. GLYKALINE is very efficacious in Hay Fever, clearing the bronchial tubes. GLYKALINE is PREPARED BY LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 6, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W., and sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; by post, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.*

NEURALINE Gives Instant Relief to Toothache, Neuralgia, Tic-Doloureux, Gout, Rheumatism, and ALL NERVE and LOCAL PAINS.

MR. EDGAR, of Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, writing to Sir James Matheson, says: "Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved the most successful remedy she had ever applied." The relief experienced was almost instantaneous.

NEURALINE is now in demand in all parts of the world. It gives relief in all cases; and permanently cures in many by a single application. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 6, Vere Street, Oxford St., W., and sold by all chemists, in bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; by post 1*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* Each bottle is accompanied by illustrated directions for using.

OZONISED OIL (for the Hair). A new preparation. Arrests decay, nourishes, and preserves the Hair, promotes the growth and eradicates scurf. A nutrient, not a dye. Important to all whose hair is weak or combs out, especially after illness. The oil requires merely to be brushed into the roots. Sold in bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.*; by post, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.*

AUROSINE (the New Remedy) FOR PRESERVING THE HANDS, SKIN, LIPS, FROM CHAPS and ROUGHNESS.

By use of the AUROSINE the Hands and Skin are
preserved supple, soft, white, and free from chaps. All
roughness is removed, and a smooth and beautiful
surface ensured.

AUROSINE removes sea-tan and the effects of expo-
sure. In winter it is most useful in preserving the
skin. Pleasant to use, colourless, and free from grease.
In bottles, 1*s.*; by post, 1*s.* 4*d.*

ODONTALGIC ESSENCE (for the Teeth).—An approved Liquid Stopping. Easily applied by saturating wool with it and packing the cavity. Invaluable for decayed teeth. Protects exposed nerves from cold or crumbs. Causes no incon- venience in masticating the food. Cures toothache. In bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; by post, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.*

ANTISEPTIC TINCTURE. This new preparation is recommended for the Teeth and Gums. It cleanses from incrustations, whitens the teeth, preserves the enamel, arrests decay, hardens the gums, and relieves the bleeding. It is a delightful perfume, and disguises the smell of tobacco. This TINCTURE is an astringent, detergent, and anti- septic. In bottles, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post, 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 10*d.*

CAPSICINE EMBROCATION (for Colic).—Most useful for severe or flatulent Colic. May be locally applied wherever a mustard poultice is recommended. Very easily applied, removed, and replaced by dry flannel after subsidence of pain. In bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post, 1*s.* 10*d.*

PHOSPHO-MURIATE of Quinine. A SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, BRAIN-WEAKINESS, and EXHAUSTION OF THE MENTAL POWERS.

Speedy relief is given by the use of Phospho-Muriate
of Quinine, and it is invaluable to all sufferers from
Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Irritable Temper, Depres-
sion (alternating with Excitement), Loss of Memory,
and Nervousness. It braces the system, and the un-
pleasant feeling of Lassitude is overcome.
In bottles (with full directions), 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and
4*s.* 6*d.*; by post, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.*, and 5*s.*

BERBERINE, the New Liver and Stomach Remedy. Excellent for the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. Stimulates the latter and promotes regular action. Increases the stomach's assimilative powers. Removes Giddiness, Dizziness, Headache, and Disordered Taste in the Mouth, Nausea, and Langour; also Colic, Pains in the Back, and Depression. In bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; post, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.*

LEATH and ROSS send GRATIS PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF COMMON DISEASES. ALL HOMOEOPATHIC PREPA- RATIONS ON THE BEST TERMS TO MERCHANT SHIPPERS, BY LEATH and ROSS, HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 6, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate new and beautiful in useful and ornamental and GLASS, including— Dinner Services ("Cottage," 20 pieces) Dinner Services for 12 persons (20 pieces) Gilt China Dessert Services for 12 persons Gilt China Tea Services (20 pieces) China Breakfast Services for 12 persons Toilet Services (for washstands) set of 60 and White Stone Jugs, "Gilt" set of three All really elegant and patterns Quart Decanters, 4*s.* 6*d.* cut glass Claret Decanters (with handles) Plain Light Claret Glass Wine Glasses, plain or cut Engraved Wine Glasses Hock Glasses, floured bowl Half-pint Cut Tumblers Plain Light Finger-glasses Other articles proportionately low Descriptive Catalogue sent free 39, LUDGATE HILL, Established 1750

MECHI.—CHEAPER THAN AT THE STORES. 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MR. MECI has determined not to be
by the Co-operative Stores—and will therefore
above allowance on all purchases of 5*s.* and
Catalogue of his splendid stock of dress-
dressing cases, wedding presents, and
sent post free. His entries, 25, 27, and 29,
have been tested and are appreciated for 5*s.*
Regent Street, London.
The New and Elegant Liquor Flag
TANTALUS.

VITREMANIE (Stained Windows). By this simple process windows may be richly decorated. Price list post free. London: W. BARNARD, 110, Ludgate Hill.

MARSHALL & WILLATS, FAMILY BOOT MAKERS, 207 & 208, OXFORD STREET, W.

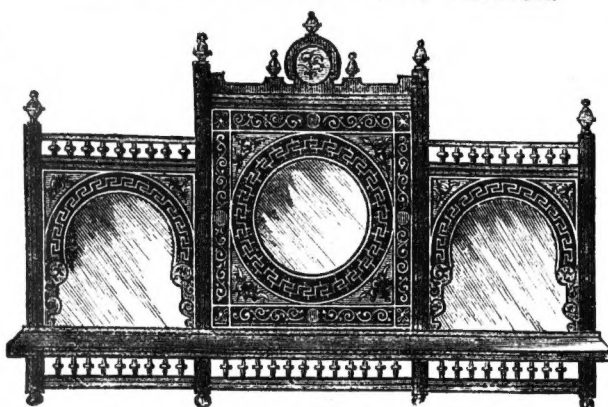
A SURE PREVENTIVE against COLD FEET. M. & W. have just introduced SPECIAL BOOTS and SHOES for the PALSY PATIENT. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TURKEY PERSIAN INDIAN
CARPETS
 INDIAN CARPETS, 10 Guineas
 TURKEY CARPETS, 8 Guineas
MAPLE & CO., Importers.

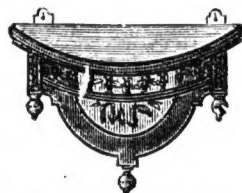


Decorated Bracket to fit in corner, 11s. 6d.

MAPLE & CO.,
 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.



Handsomely decorated shelf, with three plate glasses, beautifully decorated panels; extreme measurement, 4 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. high, £4 15s. 0d.



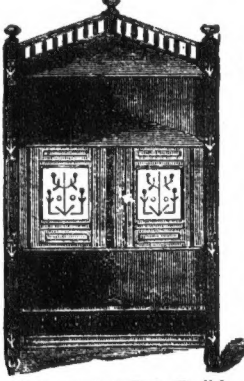
Decorated Bracket for straight wall, 15 in. long, 11s. 6d.

DINING ROOM
DRAWING ROOM
BED ROOM
FURNITURE
FURNITURE
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MAPLE & CO., MANUFACTURERS.
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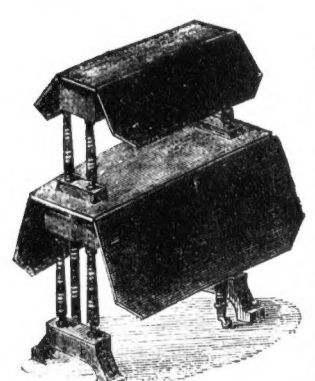
Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.



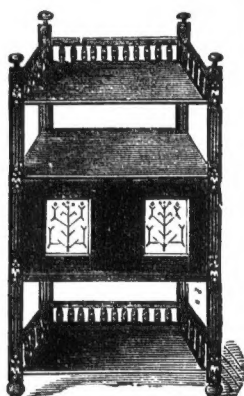
Decorated Glass in Early English, with painted panels; size, 2 ft. 5 in. wide, by 2 ft. 7 in. high, £2 15s.



Black and Gold Early English Corner Cabinet, with two doors, and nicely decorated, £3 15s.



Double 5 o'clock walnut Sutherland tea table, £1 18 6d. Ditto black and gold, £2 10 0.

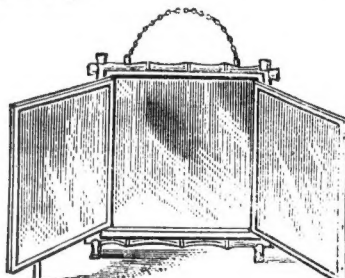


Black and Gold Early English Cabinet, with decorated doors, £3 15s.

ART FURNITURE.—MAPLE and CO. have at the present time a most wonderful assortment of NEW and ARTISTIC FURNITURE on SHOW. An Illustrated Catalogue, containing the price of every article required in furnishing, post free.

ART CURTAINS.—The largest and choicest selection of all the new materials for curtains and the covering of furniture. Some of these are also used by ladies for dresses. Rich Silks, Tapestries, and in fact every artistic material in stock.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this Department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to supply any Article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other House in England. Patterns sent and Quotations given free of charge.



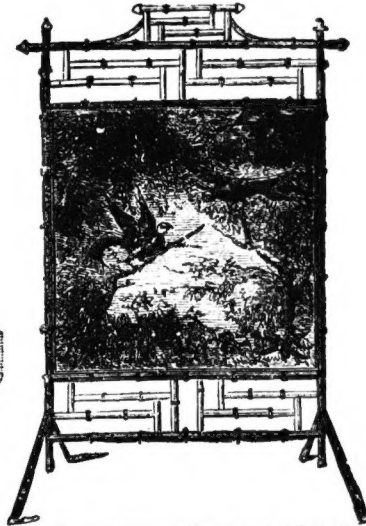
OPEN. The Triplet Dressing Glass, reflecting the sides and back of head, to stand on table or hang on wall. Small size, 15s. 0d. The plates in the design as shown are 11 in. by 11 in., 21s.



CLOSED.



Handsomely black and gold 3-tier Whatnot, with shelves, covered in any colour cloth, £2 10s. Ditto, in silk stamped figured plush, any shade of colour, £2 15s.



The Japanese Screen, with cretonne on both sides, 15s. 6d.



Jockey Club Hat and Whip Holder, in Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut, with seven silver plated hooks. Size, 30 in. by 24 in., 24s. 6d.; small size ditto, with six hooks, 14s. 9d.



The New Queen Anne Table, covered in Stamped Velvet, 21s.; Ditto, in Figured or Plain Silk Plush, 35s.

MAPLE & CO. 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

PETER ROBINSON, Ox'rd St.,
 STOCK-TAKING SALE.
 All Winter Goods Reduced.
 All Surplus Stock Reduced.
 Particulars on application post free.

GREAT SALE of Silks, Dresses,
 Costumes, Mantles, Gloves, Lace,
 Drapery, Furs, Fancy Goods.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.
 1,000 dress lengths COLOURED GROS
 GRAINS, usual price from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., now
 marked for sale at 2s. 6d. per yard.

REMAINS of COLOURED SILKS, 2 to 10 yards,
 including quantities from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., now marked
 at 1s. 11d. per yard.

50 pieces of new COLOURED LYON SILKS, at
 3s. 6d.

600 lengths of RICH BROCADED SILKS, including
 Eastern, present pattern, at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.
 1st yard.

80 pieces of guaranteed BLACK SILKS, at 2s. 11d.,
 3s. 6d., and 4s. 11d. per yard.

Black and Coloured SILK COSTUMES, reduced to
 2s. 6d. each.

Each Evening Silk Costume, trimmed Satin Bro-
 cade and Velvet, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

100 Black Silk Train Skirts, 18s. 9d.
 150 Black Satin Skirts, at 1 guinea.

CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

PETER ROBINSON,
 103 to 105, OXFORD STREET, W.



LAYETTES.
 List No. 1, £5 5 0
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 Indian Layette (a speciality), £31 0s. 4d.
 Full particulars post free.
 Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly, W.

WARM OVERCOATS.
 LINED FUR THROUGHOUT.
 PREEDY,
 27, STRAND, TEMPLE BAR.
 Coachmen's Besskins, Cap, Cuffs, and Wrappers.

ANNUAL SALE.—Regent House.
 J. ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to announce
 their ANNUAL WINTER SALE, has COM-
 MENCED, and that they are now prepared to OFFER
 a LARGE PORTION of their well-selected STOCK at
 considerably reduced prices. Amongst special pur-
 chases will be offered a parcel of 24-inch Gros Grains at
 11d., worth 7s. 6d.; wide Satin Ribbons from 12½d.;
 4½ gloves at 2s. 11d., each pair guaranteed. Costumes,
 mantles, and other Fancy Goods, depreciated by change
 of fashion, at very low prices.
 239, 240, 242, REGENT STREET.

MADE FOR HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
ALEXANDER'S SEWING Cotton
 AND ALEXANDER'S KNITTING COTTON
 ARE THE BEST. Noted for Superior Quality.
 Sold by all Drapers and Haberdashers.

CHARLES GASK & CO. (Limited),
 USUAL WINTER SALE.
 GREAT ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC.
 See below:

58 to 63, Oxford Street; 1 to 5, Wells Street.
 28,500 metres BLACK and
 COLOURED SILKS, 1s. 11d.
 to 4s. 9d. per yard.
 RICH BROCADE SILKS, 2s. 2d.
 and 2s. 11d.
 FUR-LINED MANTLES,
 17s. 6d., 21s., 42s.
 CLOTH PALETOTS, 7s. 6d.,
 10s. 6d., 21s.
 SEALSKIN JACKETS and all
 FURS greatly reduced.
 VELVETTES, CASHMERE,
 DRESS FABRICS, 4½d. to
 18s. 11d. per yard.
 LINDS, CURTAINS, BLAN-
 KETS, FLANNELS, and all
 HOUSEHOLD GOODS ex-
 tremely cheap.
 Catalogues and Patterns free.

CHARLES GASK & CO. (Limited),
 GREAT WINTER SALE.
 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford St.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells St.

BALL and EVENING DRESSES.
 CHARLES GASK and CO. (Limited).
 The Largest and Cheapest Stock in the Metropolis.
 FRENCH LACONIC and MUSLIN COSTUMES,
 quite fresh, 10s. 6d., handsomely trimmed.
 Richer goods equally cheap.
 The NEW FRENCH LAMA COSTUMES, in PINK,
 WHITE, CREAM, and all colours, 33s. 6d.,
 trimmed Satin or Lace.
 UNCRUSHABLE NET COSTUMES, 10s. 6d.
 RICH SILK and SATIN COSTUMES for Evening
 Wear, in great variety, 3½ to 7 guineas.
 Sketches free.
 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford Street; 1 to 5, Wells Street.

STOCK TAKING.
 A Genuine Sale of Goods
 is now taking place
 at Peter Robinson's, of "REGENT STREET,"
 and will continue during
 the month of January.
 All Goods in every Department
 are considerably reduced,
 in order to effect
 A LARGE SALE.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING WARE-
HOUSE,
"REGENT STREET."
 BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED,
 which stand the wet and damp weather.
 WIDOW'S DRESS, beautifully fitted, made
 complete, from £3 10 0
 WIDOW'S BONNET and CAP, made by
 French Milliners £1 10 0
 WIDOW'S MANTLE or PALETOT hand-
 somely trimmed, from £3 3 0
 DRESSES, made complete, for a Parent,
 Sister, or Brother, from £3 5 6
 MANTLES and PALETOTS, handsomely
 trimmed, for ditto, from £2 19 6
 BONNETS, New Styles, made by French Mil-
 liners, from £0 18 9
 The BARODA CRAPE—Economic Dresses
 made entirely of this new material, for Deep
 Mourning, from £2 19 6
 Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts
 with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take Orders,
 immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—
REGENT ST., Nos. 256 to 262,
 otherwise they will not reach as desired.

JAY'S
 SALE of Superabundant Autumn and Winter
 Costumes, Mantles, Textile Fabrics, Millinery, and
 other articles, with many specialties suitable for Spring
 Costumes and Dresses.

BLACK SILKS, at 25 PER CENT.
 REDUCTION.
 BLACK SILK VELVETS, at a reduction of from
 3s. to 5s. per yard.
 BLACK SILK ARMURE, 50 pieces, reduced to
 2s. 6d. per yard; sold last season at 5s. 3d.

COSTUMES.—SILK, Velvet,
 Cashmere, and other fashionable materials, at
 35 per cent. off the current prices.

MANTLES lined with Fur, Velvet
 Mantles, and others trimmed with Crape,
 reduced 30 per cent.

BLACK TEXTILE FABRICS.—
 Fifty Pieces Black Marine Serge, all wool, at
 One Shilling per yard. Double-milled Brighton Serge,
 1s. 4d. per yard.

BLACK STUFF COSTUMES.—
 Reductions on every made-up costume.

GRENADINES, from 6d. per yard.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING.—
 A Quantity of French Pattern Under-clothing,
 at half the Cost Prices.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, for Both
 Sexes, Very Cheap.

THIS Sale will not in any way affect
 the execution of the usual Mourning Orders, a
 special staff being retained for that purpose.

JAY'S,
 THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WARE-
 HOUSE, Regent Street, W.

IMITATION MEANS MERIT.
THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.
 The Ladies are indebted for this fabric to no
 supposititious individual, but to Mr. LOUIS, the
 inventor. It has fairly aroused the jealousy of
 velvet manufacturers, as is proved by the
 number of kinds now advertised, all claiming
 equality with the "LOUIS," which has given
 such universal satisfaction since it obtained so
 great a success under its own distinctive title.
 Imitations, of course, have been numerous. One
 has had to change its name and retire from in-
 fringement, paying legal expenses, whilst others
 have been such transparent counterfeits that
 they can scarcely be deceived. They even resort to
 the stamping of their various names every yard
 on the back, a method first practised by Mr. Louis
 to prevent ladies being imposed upon when
 requiring his speciality. The "LOUIS" is the
 only Permanent Oriental Blue Black. It has
 received the well-merited praise and approval of
 the various fashionable journals, and one (in
 alluding to these frequent imitations) denounces
 the practice as a mean and contemptible way to
 divert from their proper channels the fruits of a
 legitimate enterprise and labour.

WATSON, BONTOR, and CO.,
 IMPORTERS.
 TURKEY CARPETS.
 PERSIAN CARPETS.
 INDIAN CARPETS.
 35 and 36, OLD BOND STREET.

FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN
 TEN MINUTES is given by DR. LUCOCK'S
 PULMONIC WAFERS, which taste pleasantly, and
 effect a rapid cure. Price 1s. 1½d. per box.

EVER SWEET.—PIESSE & LUBIN.
 FRANGIPANNI, Magnolia, Patchouly, Geranium, Ever-sweet, Opoponax, New-mown Hay, Ylang-Ylang,
 White Rose, Lign-Aloe, and 1,000 others from every flower that breathes a fragrance, 2s. 6d. each, or three
 bottles in a case, 7s.—Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts
 of the world.—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Piesse & Lubin
 TRADE MARK:—MUSK DEER.
 LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 2, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the
 HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white,
 or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it
 will positively restore in every case grey or white hair
 to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable
 smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charm-
 ingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the
 hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.
 Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest
 Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER,
 prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street,
 London, and sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS
 (SWEET-SCENTED).
 A NEW PERFUME FOR THE SEASON.
 Delightfully fragrant and lasting. Price 2s. 6d. to 40s.
 1574, New Bond Street, London (Sole Address).

IF YOUR HAIR IS WEAK USE
BREIDENBACH'S MACASSAR-
INE OIL, 1s.; or three bottles in one, 2s. 6d.—
 Sole Address, 1574, New Bond St. Of all Chemists,
 Perfumers, and Drapers.

NUDA VERITAS.—Grey Hair
 restored by this valuable specific to its original
 shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey.
 Used as a dressing it causes growth and arrests falling.
 The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One
 trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of
 all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post free.
 —R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—Robare's Aureo-
 line produces, by two or three applications, the
 beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted
 perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all
 Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN
 and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough Street, W., and 93
 and 95, City Road, E.C.; London; Finaud 44, Meyer,
 Boul. de Strasbourg 37, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; and
 Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
 This pure Solution is the best remedy for
 Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-
 ache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
 The safest and most gentle aperient for
 delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and
 infants.
 OF ALL CHEMISTS.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
 A ROWLAND & SONS
 20, HATTON GARDEN

ROWLANDS' ODONTO has been
 proved by its unparalleled success of 50 years to
 be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound
 Teeth, Healthy Gums and Fragrant Breath, being per-
 fectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds,
 which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ul-
 timately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers

A SCIENTIFIC FACT.
 NEW WHISKY is maddening and poisonous, no matter how agreeably flavoured.

Exact Year
 of
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 Certified
 on
 Each Bottle,
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Practically
 Guaranteed
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 H.M. Customs,
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"SWAN" AND "CROWN" PURE IRISH WHISKY.
 Prices for TWO Gallons of Distillation of the Years
 1865, 1867, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877
 64s. 62s. 55s. 51s. 47s. 44s. 42s. 40s. 38s. 36s.

BOTTLED, LABELLED, AND CAPSULED IN BOND.
 Imperial Gallons, Numbered and Sealed in H. M. Bonded Stores, DELIVERED
 FREE to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

THOMAS SCALLY & CO., Eustace Street, Dublin.

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CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE contains NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC by D'ALBERT, LAMOTHE, F. GODEFREY, METRA, and EMILE WALTREUIL, including the "Connaught Lancers," "Fanfare Polka," "Can't Stop Galop," &c., &c.
Price 1s. Post free, 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

ECHOES OF THE HUNT. A
Transcription for the Piano of the WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS, "Drink, Puppy, Drink," "The Clipper that Stands in the Stall at the Top," and "The Galloping Squire," by CORSFORD DICK.
Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS.
THE GOOD GREY MARE. THEO. MARZIALS.
2s. net.
THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net.
THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. L. HATTON. 2s. net.
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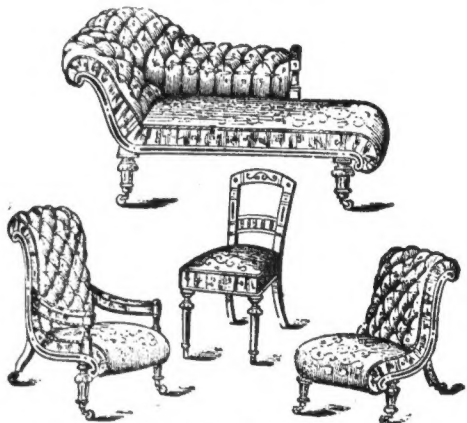
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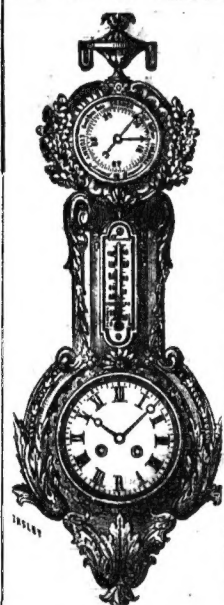
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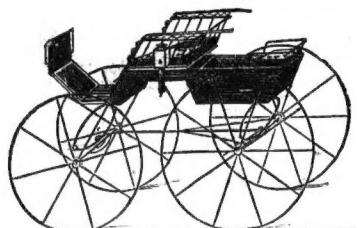
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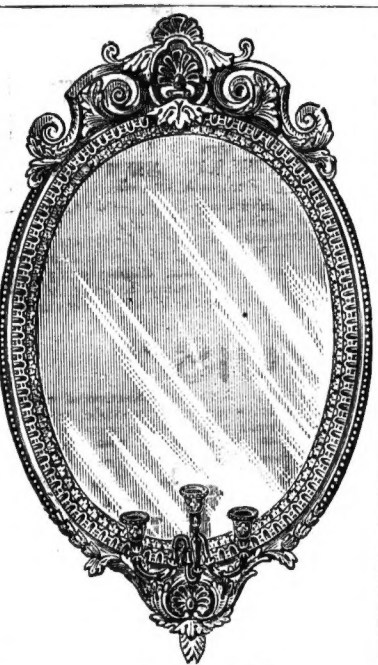
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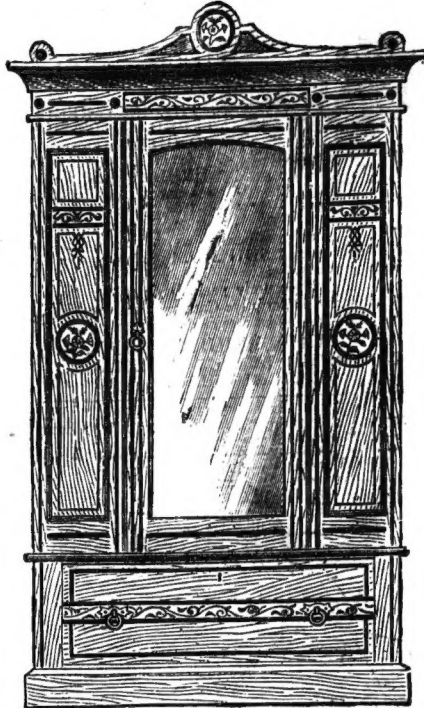
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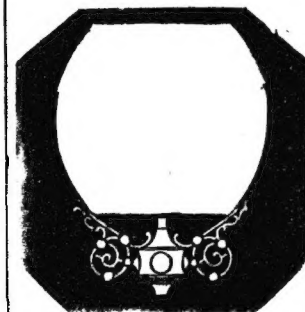


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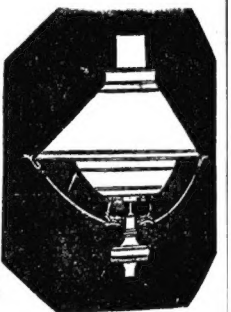
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